FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR F. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 276 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-9-0, Big bottle Rs. 5-5-0.
Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. 3,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

Tel. 2710. *Telegraphic*:—"LODGE"
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	5—0—0
2nd Class	50—70	3—8—0
		3—0—0
		2—8—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
25th November ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA†	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA*	9,098
30th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
1923		
8th January ..	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th ,, ..	KASHGAR	8,840
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER ..	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA ..	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA† ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

* Through steamers from China.

†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
21st November ..	NEVASA	9,071
4th December ..	MATIANA	8,600
18th ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
1st January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
15th ,, ..	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	5,255
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MALDA	8 965
16th March ..	MATIANA	8,600
30th ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
13th April ..	MANDALA	8,246
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,963

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

1922.		
19th November	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
28th ,,	SOUDAN	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
28th February	SOUDAN ..	
9th March .	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Kashgar"

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November..	NALDERA	15,825
15th December ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
23rd ,, ..	MATIANA..	Karachi Direct. 3 P.M.
23rd ,,	BANDRA ..	P. Gulf via Karachi
24th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi Coasting
27th Novr. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast.
29th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa,

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 123.
Telephone No. 1288.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,845	15 Nov.	25 Nov.
Moji Maru ..	Y. Tomioka	3,757	27 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tsushima Maru	T. Takeda	6,746	9 Dec.	16 Dec.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,074	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,839	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. "Jalaputra".	8,310	30th November.
S.S. "Jalatarang"	4,300	15th December.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,089
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,338,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£ 6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malange, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique Ibos.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Frangtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 267.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,90,390
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES:
Ahmadabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Suba, Baroda State)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs
Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,80,180
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gojra	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 1.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-wood, K. B. E., C.B., C. M. G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Brt.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Hromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 21-3-22 ... 59,52,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ,, 80,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... ,, 89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, ESQR.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA
A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	55,56,000
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	90,32,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.

For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to,

J. A. KIMBER, General Manager. S. N. BANERJEE, Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. and C. I.,
Bonfaily Buildings,
Opposite W. & A. Graham & Company,
Parel Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD

(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums —The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. S. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

J. C. BOSE,

The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
299, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
299, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES
ACCURATE DURABLE

Silver Wrist Watch, Lever Jewelled, Rs. 16 Each.
Silver Wrist Screw Case, Radium, Rs. 18 Each.
TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE

SHREE MAHARAJA WATCH Co.
THAKORDWAR, BOMBAY No. 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in three columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced COMPOSITORS good wages to competent men. Apply G. CLAMMER AND CO., LTD., Caxton Printing Works, Frere Road.
A R14905

WANTED—All-round DARK-ROOM ASSISTANT. Good pay to competent man. J. LOVEIRA & CO., Photographers, opp. Thos. Cook & Co.
A R5550

WANTED—Competent WEAVING MASTER, well conversant with sizing. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 8724, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C14892.

WANTED—Energetic CANVASSERS either sex for a Printing House. Pay Rs. 65 plus Allowance. Apply sharp Box No. 8733 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5547.

ROTARY CEMENT KILN BURNER.—Wanted European or Indian BURNER used to Wet process kilns. Apply with copies of testimonials and details experience, salary required to Box No. 8729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 14901

WANTED—One Smart TYPIST, having thorough knowledge of machinery and Mill Gin Stores, competent correspondent. Apply INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO. Pydhonie, Bombay, 3.
A R5552.

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED CLERK for a Commercial firm, who can write good correspondence. Apply with testimonials and pay to Box No. 8726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5532

WANTED—A CLERK, who can type and write business correspondence. A Christian preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and full particulars to Box No. 8727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5533

SIDDHA MAKARADHWAJA, etc.—WANTED CANVASSERS and AGENTS, Bombay and out-districts on liberal commission. Apply: Sole Agent, ANDHRA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED, Post Box 689, Bombay.
A R5542

WANTED.—English and account knowing CLERK, competent to look to estate management and collection. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating previous experience to Box No. 8728, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5528

WANTED—Unemployed and others getting meagre pay to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 258/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. COX & Co., to better their future prospects by learning in leisure hours, Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System. Hundreds have been successfully coached up and are filling good posts as Stenographers and Typists. Why not you. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day.
A

WANTED—Influential AGENTS for progressing the sale of our renowned "SCENTED SANDAL DUST" manufactured purely out of Mysore Products by the Mysore Exports and Imports Co., Bangalore City. Liberal commission allowed to Wholesale dealers and Merchants. Further particulars on application.
R5526

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY.—Marathi knowing SECRETARY for PROPAGANDA, organisation and inspection of Co-operative Societies in Bombay. Knowledge of Accounting, Typewriting and Shorthand preferred, Salary according to qualifications. Apply, HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute, Girgaum, Bombay.
A R5541

WANTED—AGENTS, having Insurance experience and good influence in their locality, on decent salary. No security deposit or other vexatious conditions to be complied. Apply for rules with particulars of experience to the INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST, LTD., Equton Road, DELHI.
A 14837

SITUATIONS WANTED

WELL experienced all round Printer will join as manager, or Working Partner able to secure ample work. Apply Box No. 8732, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R5544.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SUITABLE FLATS in Borah Bazar Street, for offices with all modern conveniences. Apply Box No. 8720 Advt. Dept. Bombay "Chronicle."
R 5515.

BLOCKS with modern comforts TO BE LET on Tardeo Road, Jaifalwadi Moti-Bai Street. Quiet locality. Apply to Mr. DONGRE.
C R 5429

TO LET.—One Big Office Room in Hamam Street, good opportunity to Share Brokers. Apply J. P. OWNER, 14, Hamam Street, Fort.
C R5508

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—At Santa Cruz newly-built block. Two halls, three bedrooms, one kitchen, one storeroom and one bathroom. Rs. 85 Vegetarian Hindoos only need apply to Box No. 8731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R5543

TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY:—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious garden, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway Station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R5479

TO BE LET FOR OFFICES—2nd and 4th floors of a ventilated new house at Mint Road. Fort, junction Manordas Street. Please apply to SHAH JAICHAND BOGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor.
C R5546

TO LET.—Decent FLATS. In each flat, four bed rooms with gallaries and bath rooms attached, drawing room, dining room, kitchen and servant room all fitted with Electric light, very near Dadar, (G. I. P.) Station. Apply MAYASHANKER RATTONJI & Co., Bombay Improvement Trust Plot No. 17, Vincent Cross Road near Dadar (G. I. P.) Railway Station.
C R5386

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3060, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—An excellent PLOT OF LAND, situated in a business locality in Bombay, and measuring about 15228 square yards and well suited for Workshop or a Factory or large Chawls for workmen. For particulars apply to Box No 8730, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G C14915

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

ONE 18 B.H.P. New OIL ENGINE with Tanks working on Asiatic Crude and Kerosine, to be sold cheaply. Apply Box No. 8734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R5549

FOR READY SALE—One complete PLANT for Cotton or Cotton and Wool Mixture to spin from 3s Counts to 50s Counts. Also a Weaving Plant of 250 Looms. Apply M. S. KHESHVALA & SONS, 25, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay
K C14911

POWER LOOMS AND COLOUR.—Power looms of 36" Reed space Brand, New English make, colours of genuine make to be sold at a very low price to clear the lots enquire immediately at THE BOMBAY WEAVING AND DYEING WORKS, 132, Parsi Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
R. 4696.

TO SELL—One S. H. BOILER, Size 28'x7'x 130 lbs. pressure with mountings and fittings complete and four and five bearings. Platt Bros. S. H. Gins in good condition. Apply INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO., Bombay No. 3.
K R5551

FOR SALE.—New 16' long Gap Bed Screw cutting Loudon Bros., Lathe, second-hand 18' long Gap Bed Screw cutting Lathe, new hand power Screw cutting machines, new 11½ B. H. P., National Oil Engine, second-hand 9 B. H. P. Crossley, 10 B. H. P National, 11 B. H. P. National Oil Engines, 3' Radial Drilling Machine, new 34 B. H. P. Blackstone Special Crude Oil Engine, new 35 B. H. P. Blackstone refined Oil Engine. Prices low to clear B. D. BERY & CO., 58, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. Telegrams: "BLUEMOON", BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. Brilliant success in Government Diploma in Auditing and Prizes in London Chamber's Examination, testify to the excellent training personal and through post. Write or call immediately for enrolment. Apollo Street.
M R5534

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TWENTY SHARES of THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., ("Bombay Chronicle") of the face-value of Rs. 50 each, offered at Rs. 30 each. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—GERMAN MOTOR AIR PUMP with pressure gauge and pipe connection also Motor Horns, Black. Apply to MAGANLAL D. DESAI, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
N R5545

FOR SALE—One BILLIARD TABLE good condition. Apply MANAGER KHOJA PUNJEBHAI CLUB, Chawpatty, to 8 p.m.
N R5560

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—A second-hand PRINTING PRESS in working order. Apply with full particulars ROWE BAINES & CO., Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Fort.
P R5549

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—One six cylinder COLUMBIA CAR, painted and overhauled very sparingly used. Apply K. VISVANATH, c/o. this paper.
JA

B. S. A. combination chain drive perfect running order. Any trial. Going cheap. Apply GRANT CYCLE CO., 14th Khetwadi Lane.
JA R5501

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST for a going-on and lucrative Business. Please apply to Box No. 8702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5457

WANTED—FINANCIERS for Turpentine, and the Mines of Black Lead, Cement Alum, Pebblestones, Iron, and Brass powder. Black lead can be recovered in large quantity investing small capital. For particulars communicate with the REVENUE MINISTER, Amb State, care of Dr. Mirza Yakub Beg. Ahmedin Building, Lahore. R5485

WANTED—An Active or Sleeping FINANCING PARTNER (1 lakh) to start a very useful and profitable industry under a Foreign trained gentleman with considerable local experience. Apply Box No. 8722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R5527

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TYPEWRITERS, Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 287, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal TWEED of soft natural wool. Very fashionable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yds. by 24in.), Rs. 12; Coat length (5 yds.), Rs. 9; Lotus Honey, Re. 1 per tola; Leather Vanity Bag, Rs. 3-2-0 each. Black, brown or khaki Putties (leg bandage), Rs. 2-12-0 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (KASHMIR).
T R5330

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington Portable with Case, New, ...	275
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Remington 7, 80, ...	90
Fox, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
National Portable, Rs. 115, Fox Portable,	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S., 140, Brief, ...	140
Noiseless, Rs. 125, Multiplex Hammond, ...	150
Mercedes, Century Possible, new, Rs. 175,	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185,	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200 Dec. Tabulators	225
L. C. Smith and Bros. 3, Brief, Silent,	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size, ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 200, 220,...	275
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 200, 10, Brief,	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,	...
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used,	200

Nicolls and Company, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company at Telephone Buildings Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of November, 1922, at 5-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as Special Resolutions the Extraordinary Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on November, the 13th, and set out in the Notice sent to the shareholders, dated November, 13th, 1922.

By order of the Board,
W. L. MORGAN,
Secretary,
Bombay, 17th November, 1922.
C14896

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.
For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BRADBURY MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th September, 1922, at the rate of 7 per cent. p. a. on Preference Shares and at the rate of Rs 80 per Share on Ordinary Shares both Free of Income Tax, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 12th December, 1922 between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on week days excepting Saturdays to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on 4th December, 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 11th December, 1922, both days inclusive, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered address of the Members entitled.

NOTE:—Change of address, if any, should be notified immediately, to the Company.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th Nov., 1922. C14913

PUBLIC NOTICES.

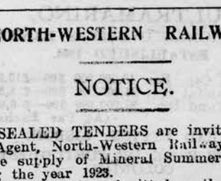
NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to advise that having been appointed Chief Agents for the Bombay Presidency for the British General Insurance Co., Ltd., London, they are now prepared to accept fire and marine risks at current favourable rates.

F. E. HARDCASTLE & Co.,
Alice Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
C14914

TRADE MARK WARNING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co. (Branch of the British India Corporation, Limited) of Cawnpore are the owners and Sole Proprietors of the following Trade Scroll or Trade Name.



Which is used in connection with letterheads, advertisements, etc.

A Declaration of Ownership of the said Trade Scroll or Trade Name was registered at Calcutta under Act XVI of 1908 on the 7th October, 1922, in Book IV, Vol. 14, page 251 being No. 1558 for 1922.

The public are hereby cautioned against any infringement or improper use of the said Trade Scroll or Trade Name or any fraudulent or colourable imitation thereof.

BANARSI LAL, M.A., LL.B.,
for Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co.
October, 1922.
C14904

CRAWFORD MARKET NEW COLD STORAGE ROOMS

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned for storing mutton, fish, fruit, butter and other articles of food in the Cold Storage Rooms on payment of daily or monthly fees particulars regarding which can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets.
Bombay Municipality.
C14917

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

TENDERS are invited for the following timber:—

Tender No. 1—for approximately 2,500 Tons of Indian Timber in logs and planks.

Tender No. 2—For approximately 1330 Tons of Burmah or Siam Teak squares and planks.

Copies of specifications, Terms, and conditions of tenders can be had on application from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. per copy of each tender.

Tenders are returnable on Friday, the 15th December 1922.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry., Mahalaxmi, Bombay....
TA C14842

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, North-Western Railway, Lahore for the supply of Mineral Summer Axle Oil during the year 1923.

2. Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on Friday the 26th January 1923.

3. Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway Moghalpura, so as to reach him not later than the 8th December 1922.

4. The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

Office of Controller of Stores Moghalpura, Dated the 10th November 1922.

A. K. MUIRHEAD,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
C14841

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 18,000 tons of COAL will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 5th day of December, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshop, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
TA C14894

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for WORKS in the CONSTRUCTION of an OVOID SEWER in De Lisle Road and Fergusson Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 29th day of November, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 21st November, 1922.
TA C14919

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that pursuant to Section 319 (1) of the Municipal Act, 1888, Ollivant Bridge at Mazagaon will be wholly closed for traffic on and after 1st December, 1922, until such time as the work of reconstruction is completed.

By order,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
This Twentieth day of November, 1922
Office of the Executive Engineer's Department, Bombay Municipality.
C14909

PRIZE VESSEL.

THE undernoted vessel will be sold as she lies (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH BROS. & CO., LD.,
Rangoon.
BINNY & CO. (MADRAS), LD.,
Madras.

Name.	Tonnage. Gross.	Nett.	Built.	Position.
"KARA DENIZ" (Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.

THE MATHRADAS MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year, ending 30th September, 1922, at the rate of Rs. 35 per Share, (free of Income Tax) will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 15th December, 1922 between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on week days excepting Saturdays to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 6th December, 1922

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 14th December 1922, both days inclusive, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered address of the members entitled.

NOTE:—Change of address, if any, should be notified immediately to the Company.

By Order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th November, 1922. C14916

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3785 OF 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 21st day of August, 1922.

Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SALLEMOHOMAD HASSAM, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant residing at Furniture Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff

vs

1. KARMALI KASSAM, residing at Raipur in Central Province. 2. LUDAH GULAM HUSAIN, residing at Raipur in Central Province. 3. FAZAL HASSAM, residing at Khaduk outside the Fort of Bombay, all Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Raipur, Bombay and elsewhere under the name and style and firm of Messrs. Karmali Ludah & Co. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has fled a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendant firm may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,405-8-6 with interest on the sum of Rs 4,200 at the rate of 1½ per cent per month and on Rs. 600 at the rate of 18 annas per cent per month from the 8th day of August 1922 till judgment and costs of the suit and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of December 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 25th day of August 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 25th day of August, 1922.
Messrs. MANTRI & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
C14920

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 22nd day of Sept. 1922.
Summons under O. XXXVII r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Suit No. 4368 of 1922.

Messrs. HIRJI GHELLABHAI AND CO., a firm, carrying on business as shroff and Merchants at Bhat Bazar Mandvi, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

GULAM HUSSEIN CASSAMBHAI, a firm, of Bombay carrying on business at Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed defendant under Order XXXVII, rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 3,700 for Principal due to them by the defendants at the foot of two Promissory Notes respectively dated the 1st day of March 1922 for Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 2,500 as mentioned in the plaint herein and interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum upon the said sum of Rs. 3,700 from 1st day of May, 1922, and the costs of the suit and interest on judgment of which a copy is hereto annexed; you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,700 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

The hearing is provisionally fixed for the 5th day of December, 1922 at 11-30 a.m.

Amended this 8th of November, 1922, as per Postponement Precepie dated 6th November, 1922.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII rule 3 of the said Code.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 27th day of September, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 27th day of September, 1922.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

LAXMI.
Due 1-5-1922.
Bombay, 1st March, 1922.
Rs. 1,200

(61) Sixty-one khara days after date I promise to Hirji Ghellabhai and Co., or order the sum of Rs. (1200) one thousand and two hundred only for value received.

i.e. GULAMHUSSEIN KASSAMBHAI,
Brokers Bhawanidas and Co.

LAXMI.
Due 1-5-1922.
Bombay, 1st March, 1922.
Rs. 2,500

(61) sixty-one khara days after date I promise to pay to Hirji Ghellabhai and Co., or order the sum of Rs. (2,500) two thousand and five hundred only for value received.

i.e. GULAMHUSSEIN KASSAMBHAI,
Brokers Bhawanidas and Co.,
TRUE COPY.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C14910

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc., etc.

About 120 cases Japanese Beer (Pint) Golf Brand.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse going in harness.
By order of Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed and on account risk of the concerned
30 casks White Pure English Talbnd. Weight as per invoice.
6 tons 7 cwts. 3 qrs. and 24 lbs.
By order of the concerned.
1 case Boots and Shoes.
6 cases toys, 200 pcs. "Saris."
By order of Mr. K. P. Kotwal and on account and risk of Mr. Badri Prasad Baladin Pandit; one Studebaker car, 7 seater with taximeter; in running order.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji, on account and risk of Mr. Meghji Permanand:—

1,464 bags White Java Sugar, ex. s. s. "Surada."
27 bags White Java Sugar, ex. s. s. "Risaldar."
The above bags are lying at the B. P. T. Bonded Warehouse.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1922.

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AUCTION SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION at 3-30 p.m. on 26th November, valuable property, consisting of a house and two cottages, (furnished, electric lights) 16, Khan Road, Poona. Grand opportunity for investors.
14918

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 65. Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4983.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Water supply materials such as Bends, Backnuts, Ball Cocks, Elbows, Elbows and Sockets and Tees reducing, Nipples iron, Sockets, Tees, Urinals, Water Closets with seats, Cocks hydrant wheel pattern, C. G. I. Sheets, Bolts and Nuts, Hinges, Washers, etc.
Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Military Works Stores, Pafton Road, Bombay, the abovementioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
88 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction sale of Khakhi Kullas, Flannel Drawers Kurtas Sere, Jackets, Mosquito netting, Sewing Cotton, Kitbags, Coats, Fur, Waist-coats, Combination for Ladies, Cuffs, Vests for Ladies, Leather Gloves, Capes Makintosh with hood, Heavy woolen Trousers, Jackets Light woolen, Shoes Munda, Helmets, Pith Hats, Horse Rugs, Frocks, Cardigan Jackets Sashes Anti Gas, Cotton Drawers Blouses serge, Bunting blue-black, Flannelette Blue Grey, Wh. Jaconette Bateste Cloth, Caps, Comforters, Dungri Cloth Pillow Cases, Pillow Slips, Pillow covers, Bed Sheets, Brushes, Mattress cases, Navy Canvas Gunny Canvas, English Canvas, Mattresses wh. Cocoanut coir, Webbing, Dammering paper, Flax Thread, Housewives, Safety Pins, Canvas Sheets, Calico Dammered, warm Coats, followers esc. etc.

On MONDAY, the 27th November, 1922, and the following daily at 10 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods by order of the Controller (Sales) at the Colaba Depot (old army clothing Factory). Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the Auction sale.

For inspection of Goods apply to Depot officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd November 1922.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
3, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture dining table, sideboard, glassware, Cabinet plated-ware, etc. etc.

On SUNDAY, the 26th November, 1922 at Ahmedi Mansion Motlbai Street Byculla at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction household furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, teapoys, season wood almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of Capt. W. Killborn and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd Nov., 1922.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.'S SALE.

Auction Sale of unserviceable stores advertised for sale on the 13th November, 1922, has been POSTPONED to 27th November, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. when all stores mentioned in former notification will be sold.

Further under instructions from The Ordnance Officer I/c Ordnance Depot Bombay the following stores will be sold at 11 a.m. on the premises of the said Depot on TUESDAY the 28th November 1922 behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

Brass, copper and other metals, blankets, docsootie, sewing machines, telephones and other st res.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

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H. E. The Hon'ble LADY LLOYD

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MITCHELL LEWIS
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To-day Double Programme
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Patrons and friends, critics and connoisseurs! Ladies and Gentlemen, you are now cordially invited to see and enjoy the concluding magnificent chapters of the unanimously acclaimed Wonder-Picture.
"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"
Will be in your midst for only 3 days more—to-day ; to-morrow and on Friday.
"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-night : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
NOVELTY CINEMA.
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A glorious Universal Jewel Production with the fascinating, bewitching, popular
PRISCILLA DEAN
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Another Big Success of the internationally famous Star
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Her heart as pure and white and hard as a diamond Silky Moll's wisdom was won by her wits "Outside the Law." See Priscilla Dean's latest success.
You know Priscilla Dean. She is unique, unequalled, irrepressible! You saw her in "Wild Honey." You love her, you adore her, though she looks daggers at you, and smiles her terrible smile.
COME !—IT IS A GREAT PICTURE, SECURED AT GREAT COST !
(As the Drama is somewhat lengthy no side Pictures are included in this week's bill ; and you are particularly requested to be in your seat punctually.)
To-night 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
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A picture adaptation of the most well-known story from the Hindu scriptures—highly interesting and instructive.
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See how Bhagirath succeeded in bringing Ganga down to earth to do her work of purification of the sinful for ages to come.
In point of artistic photography—beautiful settings—perfect acting—it is
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Extra Show on Holiday at 3-30.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H.H. THE
MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
OF BARODA
Gandarv Natak Mandali
Wednesday 22nd November 1922
(8 p. m.) Night
MUKANAVAK
Saturday 25th November 1922
(8 p. m.) Night
SANSAYA KALLOL
Sunday 26th November 1922
(2-30 p. m.) Noon
DRAUPADI

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, "BOMBAY THEATRE"
on
Wed. 22-11-1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Benefit Performance! Benefit Performance!
SANYASHACHA SANSAR
No complementary tickets will be allowed for this play.
Saturday 25-11-1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIVAJI
Sunday 26-11-1922. at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
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Life means nothing to Hutch. The greater the risks the better he likes them.
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A THRILLING STORY OF NEW YORK HARBOUR.
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EPISODES. 7,—8,—9.

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AND DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
RAJA BHOJA
IN 6 ACTS
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Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs, Purgative and Confectioners.
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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF NOV. 1922.

DIVISION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hrs.	Humidity At 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total since 1st June.	Departure since 1st June.
WESTERN DIVISION						
Bombay						
Do. Colaba	81	68	69			—
Alibag	84	68	81			—0
Ratnagiri						
Do. 2nd	81	71	76			—0.
DECCAN—						
Malegaon	4	1	54			
Nasik						
Satara						
Sholapur						
Kirkee						
Ambala						
Dohad						
CENTRAL DIVISION						
Agra						
Nagpur						
Jubbul						
Gawalior						
Indore						
Jhansi						
Khandwa						
Hoshangabad						
SOUTHERN DIVISION						
Panjim						
Belgaum						
Dharwar						
Kolhapur						
Miraj						
Poona						
KONKAN						
Bhir						
Mahableshwar						
Deesa						
Cambay						
Surat						
Dahanu						
Jamsetji						
Vehar						
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore						
Nagpur						
Chanda						
Raipur						
Akola						
Amraoti						
Wardha						
Betul						
Hoshangabad						
Chhindwara						
BERAR						
Akola						
Amraoti						
Ellichpur						
Khamgaon						
Basim						
Mehkar						
Yeotmal						
Darwha						
SOUTHERN DIVISION						
Bangalore						
Belgaum						
Bijapur						
Dharwar						
Gadag						
Hubli						
Karwar						
Kolhapur						
Mangalore						
Nanjangud						
Raichur						
Shimoga						
Coimbatore						
Nilgiris						
Negapatam						

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st November 1922, giving data for the proceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Night temperature was below normal in the southeast; Delhi reporting a minimum temperature of 44 degrees which is 10 degrees below the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. At Jhansi humidity is in defect and night temperature was below normal. The station reports a minimum temperature reading of 48 degrees which is 9degrees below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and at Karachi, Ajmere and Mount-Abu humidity is in defect. Night temperature was below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Night temperature was below normal; Bhavnagar Para reporting a minimum tempeature reading of 50 degree which is 12 degree below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Rajpur and are clear or lightly couded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures were nearly normal or below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature was lower than usual in the south. Night temperature was below the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south and east Hyderabad and humidity is in defect in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Both day and night temperatures were nearly normal or below the average. Poona reports a minimum temperature reading of 48 degree which is 9 degree below normal.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are clear in north-west India, the United Provinces, the Konkan and the north Bombay Deccan. They are heavily clouded in the north-east of the Peninsula and are lighty clouded in the southern and eastern parts of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Night temperature was nearly normal in and about Sind, the north-east of the Peninsula and the east of the Central Provinces and the United Provinces but was below the average over the rest of the reporting area. A storm from the Bay appears to be approaching the north Madras coast and weather is reported as squaly from Masulipatam. The sea is moderate at Madras.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in the north-east of the Peninsula and afew falls in Madras and Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th November 1922.

The storm in the Bay is this morning near latitude fourteen north and longitude eighty-seven east probably moving west northwest. Rain has fallen locally in Burma. Port Blair has had two inches; Diamond Island one and a half; Maymo one.

HOW TO CURE DISTRESSING SKIN DISORDERS.

RASHES, ACNE, PSORIASIS, ECZEMA, Etc

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FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

CAPITAL LEVY.

The results of the British General Elections, while increasing substantially the Labour members in the House of Commons, have yet pronounced against the one definite proposal of financial reform that was placed before the country. Critics of the election considerations are inclined to think that the triumph of the Labour party would have been much greater had it not included in its programme the rather sweeping measure of a capital levy. And yet it was the one measure which, if Britain does not desire to be reduced to the stage of simple repudiation of her national debt, should have commended itself to the elector. We do not, indeed, believe that the proposal is turned down definitely for ever, since countries commercially better situated for the moment than Britain have found themselves obliged to consider the drastic remedy of a capital levy rehabilitate the domestic finances as a first step in helping international finance. Switzerland, for example, which, owing to its permanent neutrality, is at the present moment commercially in a stronger position, relatively speaking, than Great Britain, is going to vote on a referendum on December 3 next on a specific proposition for capital levy. The Swiss constitution permits a referendum if 50,000 citizens could be found to support a given demand: the true fact that this socialist proposition has obtained such a number of backers, in a country which has benefited substantially from the war and its aftermath, is alone sufficient to warrant the hope that the British public would sooner or later realise the advisability of some such measure of distributive justice and international financiering.

Apart, however, from the stock objections of the bourgeois Press to the proposal for a capital levy, there have been some exception taken to the suggestion of the Labour partly by men like Sir J. Stamp who deservedly enjoy the reputation of being non-party economists. Sir Josiah, for example, holds out three objections to the capital levy which, though only applicable, if at all, to the present moment, without necessarily condemning the suggestion "ad hoc genus omne," deserve to be considered by all people who are groaning under an unbearable load of unproductive indebtedness, and are searching for the means of its summary reduction. Sir J. Stamp requires in the first place:— "That there should be an absolute political guarantee that such a levy will not be repeated. Under present circumstances I do not see how such a guarantee could be given, which may be binding upon any parties that may come into power in the future." But Sir Josiah forgets that the levy is admittedly an exceptional measure for meeting a specific emergency. In proportion as the levy succeeds and the emergency is remedied, there would be no occasion to repeat it, unless in the future again the common sense of the peoples of the world deserts them as cruelly as it had done during the War. The advent to power of a Labour Government in Britain may be safely taken as such an accession of commonsense as would not indulge in world wars merely for the fun of the spectacle, and would not therefore demand such heroic remedies for the simple reason that there would be no need for them. This argument, however, be it noted, does not gainsay the utility of the suggestion for meeting the present emergency whether in England or elsewhere. "Secondly," Sir Josiah, says "a capital levy must form a true substitute or definite relief for future income tax." He objects to the Labour programme as not providing for the future reduction of the income tax, in spite of instituting a capital levy. But is not there a confusion of thought in this requirement? A capital levy, by its very nature is an exceptional tax, levied for a special emergency only, and applied to property as distinguished from the income of an individual citizen. There, is thus, no necessary corrollary that the mere fact of a levy must result in the relief of the income tax. The former is wanted for paying off the excessive debt; the latter is imposed to meet the ordinary expenditure of the state, or a part thereof. A relief in the income tax could result only if the capital levy is so clumsily collected as to take from the people more than is really required to meet the special emergency which authorizes the levy in the first instance. And further; the income tax even if we view it as a weapon of social reform for the more equitable redistribution of the national wealth, as no doubt the Labour party views it, there is no reason to assume that that tax should disappear or be reduced merely on account of a specific institution of the capital levy, which would be, if allowed, a measure of restitution of the ill-gotten gains of the war-profiteers. Once again the argument, even if admitted does not affect the specific merits of the suggestion.

Lastly it is urged that "the most stable price conditions are necessary before the question of a capital levy can be considered." This is an argument, if admitted against the date of the levy, not against the economic soundness of the proposition. Sir Josiah we think is unduly apprehensive about the uncertainties of the present price conditions. The absolute stability in price are, of course, impossible of attainment; and Sir J. Stamp is too good an economist to insist upon it. The "most stable price condition" is, at most a relative requirement, which it would be no harm testing by a practical experiment; but if so, the argument in favour of an immediate capital levy becomes more powerful than the learned economist perhaps intended it to be. The condition of the Indian public debt and budget deficit, as already pointed out in the columns of "The Chronicle," is too threatening for us in this country not to consider these proposals of radical reform as fully and sympathetically as we can, lest we are surprised into an absurdity all of a sudden by some venturesome Finance Minister.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

MAHARASHTRA TRADE CONFERENCE.

The holding of a special Trade Conference by Maharashtra is a welcome sign of the times. Gujeratis, whether they be Bhatias, Khojas, Memons, Parsees or Banias, have practically conquered trade and industries through not only their peculiar knowledge of trade affairs but also through a sort of instinct and aptitude which makes a Gujerati boy from his childhood a trader in embryo. Maharashtra has supplied very few merchants, though where it has done so the result is remarkably successful. I remember particularly the case of a young Maharashtrian, who went to England a few years back with a few pounds in his pocket and has now got a firm of established standing and repute and has made himself successfully known as a merchant against strong competition. Maharashtra, therefore, has nothing to despair of if it but takes the matter up with its usual vim and vigour. I cannot, however, understand way people who were responsible for convening this Trade Conference chose not to have any co-operation from the Gujeratis or from the existing trade institutions. The Chairman of the Reception Committee advocated the formation of Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce. It is a very good idea as I think that just as in the west every district and every important town should have a Chamber of Commerce of its own. It would be better, perhaps, to affiliate this Chamber to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which is an established institution of many years standing and is in a position to give the right lead to it.

EXPORT OF RAW PRODUCTS.

Shri Bala Saheb Chief of Aundh, who presided, appealed to the Maharashtrians to develops raw materials and by opening factories turn them into useful articles. He also asked them to manufacture ploughs, etc. and give them a wide scope for agriculturists. All this was germane to the point, but one cannot support the President when he propounded the novel view that no raw materials from India should find their way to foreign countries. The interchange of commodities, whether raw or manufactured, is one of the basic principles of modern trade, and an entire stoppage of raw materials from being exported from one country to the others will mean a cessation of international trade. As I have remarked before, I view all sorts of tariffs in the nature of armaments meant only for creating hatred and dissensions between nations. The ideal state of the world will be when tariffs as well as armaments are discarded. Till that happy state of things arrives India should have both, armaments as well as tariffs in order that she may not be easily exploited by foreign countries for their own gain. This does not mean, however, that we shall refuse to send out any raw materials to foreign countries. Referring to the export of cotton, the President remarked that in ancient times men used to do agricultural work and women took spinning of cottton grown in their own fields and were capable of turning out yarn of hundred counts. This was what Mahatma Gandhi himself said when he exhorted people to take to spinning and weaving. One cannot understand why the Raja Saheb of Aundh forget to acknowledge the debt to the Mahatma for all he has done for cottage industries. We remember how this particular oversight seized the president of the Bombay Millowners' Association when he dilated in glowing terms on impetus given to the Swadeshi industries in India. It was natural on the part of an English President of the Bombay Mill owners' Association to make such an error but it is extraordinary when an Indian Chief himself interested in the development of cottage industries and the utilisation of raw materials for the country happens to fall in to the same error and to forget to acknowledge the debt which the teeming millions of India owe to the inspiration of the "Prophet" of the spinning-wheel.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

The Annual Report for 1921-22 of the Department of Industries, one of the white elephants of the Government of Bombay, has just been published. Whatever may be the revolutionary changes going on in other Departments and new activities and new energies manifested, it may be said to the credit of this Department at least that it has not thought it fit to stray away from the trodden path of mediocrity and barrenness and vagueness of work. The Director plaintively informs the public that "purely departmental activities have been restricted by the lack of funds and the main feature of the year's policy was retrenchment." Among the principal activities of the Department was hand-loom weaving. The weaving section of the departmental industries was first organised by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The object of the weaving section is to raise the standard and to increase the amount of the weavers' out put by the introduction of improved appliances and methods. The use of improved appliances is encouraged in two ways viz., by means of weaving schools and by weaving demonstrations. At the beginning of the year there were three schools at Ahmednagar, Yeola and Belgaum. A census was taken of weavers of the weaving industries at Malegaon and experiments were madeat a village in the Dharwar district in the direction of training of agriculturiests in spare time occupations. Whatever little attention this Department as similar Departments in others Presidencies have paid to the weaving section in entirely due, it must be said though it is not acknowledged officiany, to the efforts of the Non-co-operation movement to popularise the use of Khaddar and to revive the lost art of spinning and to develop the art of weaving amongst the Indian population. The ground was prepared for a widespread development of spinning and weaving in this Presidency as elsewhere but comparatively little advantage has been taken of this by the department concerned. The Department could have co-operated in the movement for the popularisation of Khaddar on a much wider scale and have thus provided at least one justification for its continued existence. They do not seem to have thought it consistent that while, on the one hand, Anglo-Indian papers and some Anglo-Indian officials were trying to ridicule the whole of the Khaddar movement under the guise of economy, the Department of Industries should busy itself with popularising the Khaddar movement. The efforts undertaken, therefore, were at the most half-hearted and slip-shod. Another reason for the Department not coming up to popular expectations in the matter was that the efforts were made by the Department to pay attention to weaving as such without devoting any attention to spinning. The reason for such an attitude is the refusal to recognise that the Non-co-operation movement has done any good in the national economy of this country. Officialdom still holds that the art of weaving may be encouraged but that hand-spinning as such cannot be developed at all. Against this are the facts and figures of the Khadra movement which shows that hundreds of thousands of spinnng-wheels have begun to hum in the homes not only of the agricultural classes but also of the middle classes where the sweet music of the spinning-wheel was long since dead. The enormous production of hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar is a sufficient reply to the doubts entertained by officialdom with regard to the success of the movement as also to the criticisms levelled by certain economists from the staple point of economic theories that hand-spinning and hand-weaving is only a phase of the passing moment and has not come to stay. Hand-weaving with mill-yarn does not mean any great improvement in the conditions of the agricultural people. Nor does it touch with that direct simplicity as the spinning-wheel does, the supreme value of encouraging our cottage industries and the simplicity in dress. Next to weaving comes the hardy annuals cassia, dyeing, calico printing, etc., with which this short report usually winds up its affairs. There is, of course, magnesium chloride which has been helpful in giving the successive Directors of Industries materials for writing two or three paragraphs. Thus the Director writes that "the problem is also under investigation by Drs. Silberrad and Watson at the Indian Institute as Bangalore." This reminds me of the peregrinations in the Munitions Board about a well-known material which was wanted by the then Commander-in-Chief very urgently and for which the Munitions Board spent all its years of existence in piling up its red-tape files to a huge volume, without, of course, any possibility of manufacturing the commodity required. Then there is another familiar friend in the shape of pottery, with regard to which also experiments are still merrily going on. The finale comes with fishery to which I shall not devote any space as the efforts were sufficiently exposed in the columns of "The Caronicle" some time back. The Dapuri Engineering Workshop symbolises an effort, and an extravagant effort, on the part of the State to justify the Department of Industries. These workshops were transferred from the public Works Department at the end of 1919 and were originally intended to carry out repairs and other work for the Public Works Department but, as the Director observes, after their transfer to this Department the obligation on Executive Engineers to send their work to Dapuri was removed, with a very good reason, of course, because the steam rollers used in Sindh were required to be sent to Dapuri for repairs. It would be a very interesting and fruitful enquiry to find out who was the originator of this novel idea of having a centralisation in the matter of repairs and what his originality has cost to the taxpayer. We also find that during the last year there were only three orders over Rs. 2,000 each for repair work. It obvioously exists to give scope for the employment of officers whose services the Government are unable to utilise otherwise. There was a loss of Rs. 29,000 during the year under report as compared with a loss of Rs. 30,000 in the previous year. But the Directors consoles himself with reflection that "many commercial concerns can show no better at the present time. "The Director gives this loss with some reservation as "it is not easy to draw up a satisfactory profit and loss account from the existing account system." The system, it appears, was fully examined during the year under report by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Company, Chartered Accountants. I am not aware of this firm of Chartered accountants practising in the Bombay Presidency and the inference is their services have been requisitioned either from Calcutta or from outsuide India. Naturally, for in Bombay the authoritics could not find any suitable Accountant to examine the accounts of a factory, the turnover of which comes up to barely Rs. 2 lakhs! This report is thus, as usual, a holocaust of broken hopes and aspirations and the Government of Bombay may well be advised in the words of Mr. C. R. Das, either to mend or end this Department.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

There has been some criticism of late with regard to the recent proceedings of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the matter of the revision of its rules and regulations. One of the biggest questions was with regard to the matter of the increase of subscription. The annual subscription of the Chamber is at present Rs. 60/- per aunum and the Committee proposed an increased to Rs. 100/-. A Chamber of Commerce has got varied activities and manifold duties to discharge. That all this could be done on such a meargre subscription as is being charged at present is inconceivable. Even ordinary small clubs charge more than Rs. 5/- per month to their members. A Chamber of Commerce is expected to have a Library, to issue publications, annual reports, minutes of proceedings, special circulars, and at the same time to send representations and telegrams to the Government. Such a Chamber if it is to have any international importance should have representation in England and France and even on the Continent. Not only this, but, as I have suggested in these columns sometimes commercial education, arbitration and the like questions should be seriously taken up by it. That all these services require at least a decent payment on the part of members, goes without question. The local English Chamber of Commerce is charging Rs. 30/- per month besides charging about Rs. 600/- per annum for its publications. The Indian commercial community is a powerful body and if it wants to have its institution voice its opinions in an authoritative and influential manner and to carry out its work in a manner most beneficial to the commercial community, it must be prepared to pay more to this, their national Institution. It is said that an increase in memberships will obviate the necessity for an increase in fees. The argument, however, should be otherwise for a decrease in subscription should follow an increase in membership. When the Chamber comes to have a membership of five or six thousand as is the case with the British Chambers of Commerce, subscription may be reduced but the present want and requirement is a decent payment of the part of members not only to keep up the Chamber's activities but also to increase them.

JOTTINGS.

BRITISH INDUSTRY AND INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE.

The President of the Federated British Industries said in a public speech in mail-week, speaking of the trade prospects of Britain with her overseas dominions:—

"If a sane and healthy davelopment of local industries takes place with the help of British capital, and with due regard to the real industrial potentialities of the dominion concerned, such a development can only tend to increase the general level of prosperity and consequently the growth of our trade with the Dominions."

How far these arguments or expectations are sound and well-founded may be illustrated from the following facts of the economic life of one of the principal dominions, the Commonwealth of Australia. Until recently, Australia had no motor-car industry to speak of; but she has apparently decided to start one, and as usual has opened the ball by a schedule of heavy import duties, as shown by the following figures taken from the latest "Times Trade Supplement." Electric horns, 30 per cent.; mats, 40 per cent; tool wallets, 50 per cent; tools, 10 per cent; lamps, 35 per cent.; parts, (not elsewhere included) 55 per cent.; machinery, (not elsewhere included), 55 per cent; manufactured metal (mudguards), 45 per cent; tire pumps, 30 per cent; tires, 2s. 6d. per lb. After this division the Indian authorities term the remainder "the chassis," upon which 12 1/2 per cent. general and 10 per cent. British preferential duties are imposed on this this the "Times" comment is that the duty of 2/3 per lb. on tyres equals 100 p.c. while that on a chassis with four tyres costs £ 12 on covers alone. The net result is that a British car costing £ 125 in British costs £ 625 in Australia. We gladly make a present of these illuminating statistics to the minority as well as the Majority of the Fiscal Commission Report and to all those who may subsequently be engaged in practical tariff-making for India, on the cardinal principle of a "discriminating" Protection to Indian industries. How about the "consumer" in such a case? Or would they suggest that the Australian Government does not care of the consumer? Against this contrast the statistics given in the latest issue of the "Statist" relating to Motor industry finance in Britain. Of the fifteen leading firms engaged in this industry in Britain:—

"In eight instances losses have been sustained... The profits of the Rolls-Royce, the S. T. D. Motors and Dennis Brothers have also fallen sharply, though, asin the case of the firms already mentioned, the extent of the decline is to a large extent disguised by the inclusion of the taxation refunds."

No wonder the Australian market is for the moment absolutely bereft of British cars, and the American producer has almost a monopoly of supply. Readers of this page will remember the mention of the intended extension of the American enterprise in this field, which is promptly accompained by a price cutting commensurate with the increased production. Fords, for example, have announced a cut of 50 dollars. It would be premature to say if the protected Australian industry will ever arise in face of this competiton, but it is pretty safe to predict that the intensity of imperial patriotism is by no means so strong as to induce Australia to penalise her own consumers and producer for the benefit of the British manufacturer.

This brand of Imperial sacrifice is, however, reserved for this country, which, like Oxford, gravely threatens to be home of lost causes in politics, at least British Imperial politics. The chairman of the F. B. I. in the speech already referred to, observes, apropos of the trade conditions with India:—

"In regard to India I am afraid the prospects of an immediate increase of our trade are slight, and that we may even find difficulty in maintaining it at its present level."

But the gallant President frorgot that the Indian Government has already mortgaged the resources of this country to the extent of 150 crores for railway construction at least which are more or less to be devoted for providing employment for the unemployed in Britain. We must buy our railway material in Britain, even though the British quotations are higher by 40% as compared to their competitors in Europe or America, for the sake of the Empire. What has the Empire done for us that we must annuall penalise ourselves to the tune of crores?

MOTOR INDUSTRY.

The following from the "Statist" will be read with interest:—

Name of Company	Year ended	Net Profit	To Reserve
		£	£
	1919, July 31	101,309	50,000
Rover ..	1922, Aug. 5	176,504	45,000
	1920, Dec. 31	112,210	..
Willys Overland			
Crossley	1921 „ Dr.	96,486	..
	1918, July 31	57,151	..
	1919 „	42,615	..
Swift of Coventry	1920, Dec. 31 Dr. (17 mos.)	78,549	70,9575
	1921, Dec. 31 Dr.	37,73	40,7935
	1920, „ Dr. (14) mos.)	129,847	..
Harper Bean ..	1921, Dec. 31 Dr.	17,967	..
	1918, „	67,118	..
	1919 „	25,837	..
Vauxhall Motors	1920 „	35,222	..
	1921 „ Dr.	221,759	..
	1918, Oct. 31	112,262	90,000
	1919 „	174,778	30,000
Rolls-Royce ..	1920 „	177,335	55,000
	1921 „	95,326	15,000
	1919, „	91,941	..
Crossley Motors ..	1920 „	35,643	..
	1921 „ Dr.	234,965	..
	1918, Sepr. 30	151,957	25,000
	1919 „	165,390	25,000
S.T.D. Motors ..	1920 „	325,205	..
	1921 „	151,382	..
	1918, „	77,998	25,000
	1919 „	121,525	25,165
Dennis Brorhers	1920 „	111,285	10,000
	1921 „	73,449	5,000
	1919, Dec. 31	114,786	86,776
	1920, Sept. 30 (9 mos.)	75,614	..
Leyland Motors	1921, Aug. 31 Dr.	789,873	..
	1918 Sepr. 30	6,789	2,000
	1919 „	13.271	..
Roseleirh ..	1920 „	24,916	1,000
	1921 „	32,922	..
	1918 „	187,559	150,000
	1919 „	133,682	..
Wolseley Motors	1920 „ Dr.	30,536	..
	1921 „ Dr.	97,030	50,000
	1918 „	142,335	35,000
	1919 „	121,893	50,000
Napier ..	1920 „ Dr.	59,541	22,5005
	1921 „	79,099	..
	1918, Aug. 7	70,875	..
	1919 „	141,916	70,000
Humber ..	1920 „	104,218	70,000
	1921 „	103,999	70,000
	1918, Sepr. 30	25,414	10,000
	1919 „	49,878	15,000
Guy Motors ..	1920 „ Dr.	62 644	..
	1921 „ Dr.	100,392	25,000

After deducting Debenature interest. From reserve to Profit and Loss Account.

(Continued on page 9.)

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

NAME	Paid up amount. Rs.	Face Value. Rs.	Div. paid.	Nov. 21. Last Div. Rs.	Nov. 21. Quotations to buy. Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	320
Alliance ..	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	126
Baroda ..	50	100	Jan-July	7%	73
Imperial ..	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1325
„ Contributary ..	122	„		10	337 8
India ..	50	100	Jan-July	7%	97/8
Central ..	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	33/8
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	„	ex. 8	15
Chartered Bank ..	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	13/2	£17
Eastern ..	£8	£10	„	6	76
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$ 125	$ 125	„	£2	£113
Mercantile Bank of India ..	A £ 12 1/2	„	„	16%	£ 27/12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantij ..	500	500	Feb.-Oct.	11 1/2%	800
Amritsar Patty	100	100	„	8 1/4%	113
Central Provinces	100	100	„	8%	91
Chaparmukh Silghat ..	100	100	„	2%	85
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2	85
Khulna. Bagirhat.	100	100	„	4%	106
Larkhana ..	100	100	„	4%	83
Mandhra Bhoa ..	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	63xd
Pachora Jamner ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2	88
Sara Sirajganj ..	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	68
Sialkote Narowal ..	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	78 xd
Sindh Light .	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	118
Tapti Valley .	500	500	Mar-Sept.	„	328
Uppar Sindh Light ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	„	68

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bandi Portland ..	18	18	July	1/8	29/8xd
Bamanwa ..	5	—	—	—	6
Central Mining ..	10	—	—	22 8%	24
Indian Cement	250	250	—	20	215
Katal Cement ord. ..	100	100	„	20	225
„ Defd ..	40	40	„	184 10	1100
Shivrajpur ..	19	10	„	4-2-4	90

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
An. Advances Alliance.	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	2330
Cotton ..	100	100	„	40	250
Apollo ..	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	54/8
Birla Mills ..	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	8	52
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept.-Dec.	100	910
By. Dyeing ..	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1250
Bradbury ..	250	250	June.-Nov.	100	980
Bombay Industrial	100	100	„	18	75
Century ..	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	40	622/8
Cent. India .	500	500	May-Nov.	225	3400
Colaba Land	700	700	March	90	1830
Coorla ..	100	100	June-Dec.	10	200xd
Crescent ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	50	411/8
Currimbhoy	350	250	„	50	—
David ..	250	250	Apl.Sep.	45	—
Dawn ..	250	250	Mar-Apl.	80	1100
E. D. Sassoon United ..	11/2	10	Sept.	ex.8	6
Edward Sassoon. ..	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	390
Elphinsson ..	100	100	June	25	108
Fazulbhoy ..	250	250	„	100	1150
Framji Petit ..	1000	1000	Mar.Sept.	125	2100
Globe ..	100	100	„	30	180
Gokak ..	100	100	„	15	210
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	207/8
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	60	560
Jamsetji Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	15	310
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	640
Khatao ..	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	25	402/8xd
Kilachand Mill's ..	25	25	Aug.-Jan.	ex. 12	15/4
Koninoor ..	500	500	Mar.-Aug.	72/8	1715
Laxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl.Oct.	250	4500
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	100	„	28	200
Madhowji ..	100	100	July-Dec.	30	350
Mathuradas	500	500	May..Nov.	50	650
Maneckji Petit ..	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	3850
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	15	227/8
Morarji ..	1000	1000	Apr.-Nov.	800	8000xd
New Great ..	200	200	Mar.-Sep.	35	582/8
New City ..	102	100	„	35	545
Pabani ..	250	250	„	50	555
Pearls ..	250	250	July-Dec.	70	870
Phoenix ..	100	100	Mar-Aug.	65	750
Premier ..	100	100	May	100	120
Planet ..	109	109	Dec.-Aug.	15	185
Presidency Mills ..	125	126	Aug.-Jan.	25	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	100	Apr.-Aug.	15	130
Shapurji ..	102	101	Aug.-Sept.	20	203/12
Sholapur ..	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	14,400xd
Simplex ..	250	250	Jan.-Dec.	70	839
Standard ..	500	500	Apr.-Sept.	130	2000
Swan ..	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	70	938
Swadeshi ..	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3450
Tata Mill ..	500	500	May.-Oct.	60	845
Vishnu Cotton	800	800	Apr.-Oct.	100	1900xd

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electicy	188	100	„	5%	105
Andhra Valey	1200	1000	„	2	710
Bombay Electric Supply Tramway	52	52	„	6	101/8
Tata Hydro	1922	1022	Jan.	38	736

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock ..	102	123	„	60	276
B. Burma T. Corp	125	125	„	10	430
B. Burma N.L	50	125	„	4	122/12
By. Flour ..	500	500	Jan-Aug	15%	1450
Bt. Burma Pet ..	8	£	„Mar-Oct.ex 3.		7/6
By. Steam ..	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2%		140
Kemp & Co. .	200		July.	25	168
Marcks ..	200		July	26	62
New India Insur. ..	25	250	„	„	16
Oriential Gov'd Life ..	50	200	April	86%	360
Phillips ..	48		July	10%	42
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	6 p/c	808
Scindia Steam	30	30	„	„	6/8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 %	38/12
Defd ..	30	30	Sept.	202	112/8
N. Ord. ..	75	75	„	„	—
N Def ..	400	400	„	„	—
Tata Oil. ..	199	199	198	„	26/

HIGH COURT.

MANDATORY INJUNCTION APPLIED FOR.

AGAINST A VENDEE OF SHARES.

E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., and others ..... Plaintiffs,

vs.

Allimohomed Gulammuseh, ... Defendant.

(Before Mr. Justice Pratt.)

This was a notice of motion dated 14th November, 1922 for an order and injunction against the defendant, a sharebroker, that the defendant do vote at a meeting of the David Mills Co., Ltd., in accordance with the wishes of the plaintiffs so as to enable the plaintiffs to effect a change in the Articles of Association of the said company by substituting for article 35 of the said Co., the following: "The directors may decline to register any transfer of shares upon which the Co., has a lien and in the case of shares not fully paid up, may refuse to register a transfer to a transferee of whom they do not approve" and to get themselves registered as the shareholders of the said Co. in terms of prayer (a) of the plaint, and for an order that the defendant do sign the proxy form copy whereof is annexed to the plaint and marked "A" or do such other acts as to the Court may appear just in respect of the obligations in the plaint mentioned, in terms of prayer (b) of the plaint.

At the hearing of the Notice of Motion Sir Thomas Strangman appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the Notice.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General appeared for the defendant to show cause.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to this motion are these:

Plaintiffs filed a suit against the defendant on 10th November and in their plaint stated that by 29th of September, 1922, the first plaintiff had purchased 6500 shares of the David Mills Co. Ltd., and had paid for and taken delivery of the share certificate and transfer forms signed by various registered shareholders in respect thereof. The first plaintiff purchased a further lot of 502 shares and paid for and took delivery of 91 shares of which delivery had been tendered. As to the rest of the shares the vendors had not yet given delivery. The first plaintiff desired that the shares which had been paid for and taken delivery of by them should be transferred in the respective names of various nominees of the first plaintiff in the register of the said Co. and in particular that 3034 shares should be transferred to the names of Louis Francis Tucker and Frank William Goodland who are the manager and accountant respectively of the Eastern Bank Ltd. The first plaintiff accordingly duly submitted certificates and transfer forms in respect of such 3034 shares to the directors with a view to obtain such transfers. The directors of the said Co however, refused to register any of the said transfers in respect of the said 6500 shares and they purported to act in exercise of the discretion vested in them under article 35 of the A. A of the Co. Among the said 3034 shares there are 22 shares standing in the name of the defendant as a registered holder of the said Co. The defendant has delivered the certificates in respect of the said shares and a transfer in respect of the same duly executed by him in favour of plaintiffs 2 and 3 who are the first plaintiff's nominees. The plaintiff said that the discretion exercised by the directors was 'mala-fide' and are under an apprehension that if the transfers were given effect to, the present agents of the Co. (viz. Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Ltd.) would be removed from their office. The plaintiffs further said that the Board of Directors who purported to exercise the said discretion consisted of five members of the agents. Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., Sir Sassoon David who was interested in the said Agency Commission and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. The said shares were fully paid up and the said Co. had no lien thereon. The plaintiffs desired to get article 35 of the Articles of Association of the Co., altered so as to bring it in conformity with the practice of joint stock Cos. in England. In order to have such a change effected the first plaintiff wrote a letter to the defendant requesting him to sign a profy in favour of a shareholder to be named by the first plaintiff so that the same might be used at the meeting of the shareholders to be convened shortly for the purpose of effecting the change aforesaid in the articles. The defendant at first executed a proxy and handed it to plaintiff's solicitors but subsequently revoked it by a letter dated 9th November, 1922.

PLAINTIFFS' CONTENTION.

It was argued on behalf of the plaintiffs that the defendant having sold the shares for value was in the position of a trustee for them (plaintiffs) and was under an obligation to register his vote at a meeting of the said Co. in accordance with the wishes of the plaintiffs in so far as they are lawful. The plaintiffs' wishes were in fact lawful. The plaintiffs contended that they were entitled to a mandatory injunction against the defendant ordering him to record his vote in accordance with plaintiff's wishes and that defendant was consequently under an obligation to sign the proxy form submitted to him unless he desired to attend the meeting in person and sign and vote according to the plaintiffs' wishes.

It was further contended that the question at issue was purely one of law. The plaintiffs rested their case on three propositions viz., that a share in a joint stock Co. included a right to a dividend right to hope and a right to a share in the final distribution of the assets of the Co. In case of sale, pending the registration of the transferee the vendor (i.e. transferer) is a trustee of the property sold provided that the transferee takes reasonable steps to get himself registered and his non-registration was not due to his neglect or default.

Counsel cited 6 ch. D. 70, 32 Ch.D. 625 (at page 634), and 1901 A. C. 123 in support of the above propositions.

On behalf of the defendant it was argued that by the sale the beneficial right was transferred to the plaintiffs and as there was no express contract at the time of sale of shares to the plaintiffs that the defendant had to see that the plaintiffs were placed on the register of shareholders, the defendant remained a trustee merely for the payment of dividends to the plaintiffs. The Advocate-General cited, 20 C. B. P. and 18 Ch.D. 336 and 1918 A. C. to show that an express agreement between the vendor and vender to that effect was necessary. It was further argued that the right to vote was a property which cannot be transferred.

Mr Justice Pratt pointed out section 6- of the Trusts Act and said that although there was no express contract to that effect, the sale created an obligation in law which made the defendant a trustee and he had to exercise this right to vote as the beneficiary desired. His Lordship further said that out of a bundle of faggots, one could not be separated and it could not be argued that as regards that one the trustee could do what he liked.

Arguments of counsel lasted the whole day. His Lordship reserved judgment.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Payne and Co., for plaintiffs; Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. for the defendant.

NATIONAL CEMENT CO'S AFFAIRS.

CONSENT DECREE AGAINST DIRECTORS AND AGENTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

N. H. Moos, Official Liquidator, National Cement Co., (in liquidation).

v.

Salebhoy K. Barodawalla and seven others. ..... Defendants.

The misfearance summons taken out by the Liquidator of the National Cement Co. against the Directors and Agents of the said Company for payment of nearly 4 lakhs of rupees being the damages suffered by the Company owing to the negligence of the directors, came on for hearing on Tuesday.

The Advocate-General mentioned to his Lordship that the parties had come to terms except the 8th respondent and that the sanction of the Chief Justice was taken as regards the compromise by the Liquidator with the several respondents.

His Lordship then passed a decree in terms signed by counsel and handed in. This consent decree provides that the directors between themselves pay Rs. 20,000 in cash to the liquidator; that the 4th respondent Rao Bahadur Omkarji Kasturchand a member of the Agency firm pays Rs. 35,000 in cash to the Liquidator; that Mr. T. B. Kantharia is to pay Rs 20,000 to the liquidator. It was also provided in the decree that name of the respondents had a right of contribution from any other director or agent.

Regarding the 8th respondent, he submitted to a decree. His Lordship passed a decree against the 8th respondent for Rs. 2,52,000. It was provided that full satisfaction of the decree was to be enfered if the 8th respondent paid Rs 50,000 by five instalments of Rs. 10,000 each, the first of such instalments was to be paid on or before 21st of December, 1922 and the remaining instalments at the interval of two months.

The Advocate-General asked his Lordship to express his opinion on the compromise. His Lordship stated that the compromise was fair as the Company had lost money and all the directors made good the sum. It seemed to his Lordship ,doubtful whether the directors could in law be held liable for negligence. But he would say that the directors acted foolishly.

CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1922.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

(In Division Court No. 40.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

5081-21—Thakoredas D, Gordhandas Iswardas v Keshowlal Punjabhai, Mehta L and Co.

167-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Pudumsey Munji v Natwarlal Keshevlal a firm, Thakoredas and D.

1567-21—Captain and V, Mahomed Oomer Abdul Rasool v Mahomedbhai Esoofbhai Jariwalla and anr, Motichand and D.

1804-22—Smetham B and L, Sarjoodas Guru Ramdas and ors v Dharamdas Mchandas.

922-22—N C Dalal and Co, Cox and Co v Fazalbhai Joomabhai and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

980-22—N C Dalal and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd v Fazalbhai Joomabhai and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1804-20—Shroff and V. Shavaksha Dinshaw Davar v Thakkar Ghelabhai Cooverji, N C Dalal and Co.

5322-21—M B Chothia, Rowjibhai Keshavji v Kansara Gangaram Narrottem and anr, Craigie B and C. Shroff and V, (for postponement).

1580-22—Craigie B and C. Miller Timber and Trading Co Ltd v Haji Bashu Varaya, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

336-22—Dubash and Co, Mulchand Mulji v Keshuram Chenmal, Amin and D.

LONG CAUSES.

1515-22—Matubhai J and M, Maneckji Rustomji Patel v Muncherji Pallonji Contractor and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

596-22—Khandwalla and Co, Pranlal Nagindas Shah v Chunilal Mohanlal Gandhi, N C Dalal and Co.

2288-19—Malvi R M and Co, G G Nadkarni v Vithaldas Odhavji, Smetham B and L.

487-22—Smetham B and L, Bhikubai widow Hariba Samalram Meher and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Kharas and Co.

4687-21—Cragie B and C, John Butt and Co (London) Ltd v The Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd, N C Dalal and Co.

206-22—Jamshedji R and D, Motilal Lalubhai Maffofia v Premji Vardhman, Shah and Chinu.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

(In Division Court No. 53.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

4896-22—Payne and Co, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd and anr v K S Patch, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1821-22—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Bansidhar Durgadutt and anr, Tyebji D and Co, Wadia G and Co.

4041-22—Madhowji and Co, Poonamchand Bakhtawarmal v Abdulsaheb Ebrahimsaheb.

4313-22—Hiralal and Co. Shirmal Hastimal v Ratanchand Satnarayan.

4273-22—Crawford B and Co, M B Gandhi and Co v Motichand Rupchand, N C Dalal and Co.

UNDEFENDED LONG CAUSE.

1044-22—N C Dalal and Co, N Buch and Co, Haji Abdula Haji Cassam.

FOR EX PARTE DECREE.

3570-22—Payne and Co. Hoosein Brothers v The Bombay Hume Pipe Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

Adjourned Motion.

4086-21—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia v Kaiknasru D Billimoria, Craigie B and C.

2721-22—Amin and D, Manmohandas Kahandas and others v Jestaram Mukundji Pandit a firm, Manubhai and Co.

2442-22—Little and Co, Goolamhussein Moloobhai and anr v Souza Fernandes, Matubhai J and M.

2443-22—Little and Co, Goolam Husein Moloobhai and anr v Thacker and Co, Crawford B and Co.

2747-22—Hiralal and Co, Damoder Sawalram Yande v The National Democratic Publishing Co and ors, Rustamji and Ginwalla, Motichand and D.

2552-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ebrahim Mahomed Hatia and ors v Cooverji Cursetji Bhesania, Merwanji K and Co.

2853-22—Mulji Tha and Co, Dr Parbhudas Gokuldas and anr v Pragji Lalji and anr, Khandwalla L and M.

3079-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Ismailji Alibhai and Bros v Mahomedally Ebrahimji and ors, Mirza and M.

4850-21—Captain and V, Haji Yosoof Haji Esmail Sobani v J V De Souza and anr, Manilal and Kher.

5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Baburao Ganesh and ors, Manilel and Kher.

5199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Vinayak Babaji and ors, Manilal and Kher.

5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Govind Atmaram and ors, Manilal and Kher.

127-22—Dastur and Co, Hamid bin Ali and anr v Najamae widow and ors, Unwalla P and P, Daphtary F and D.

1035-22—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatao v Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji, Captain and V.

2307-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Kallianji and anr v Muccadum Thakoo and ors, Rustomji and Ginwalla.

2829-22—Thakordas and D. Jwaladut Motilal and ors v Harakhji Dayabhai.

2830-22—Thakoredas and D, Jwaladut Motilal and ors v Jamnadas Gordhandas.

2963-22—Payne and Co, Esufally Abdulally v Abdulally Mahomedally Rangwalla.

2975-22—Payne and Co, Esufally Noorbhoy Motiwalla v Dattaram Nana Bhalker, Shamrao M and H.

2098-22—Manilal and K, Kikabhoy Jafferji Abdulalli v Shaik Fayazuddin Shaik Yakinudin and anr.

3131-22—Shroff and Lam, Feroze Faredoon Daboo and anr v Cawasji Khursetji and ors.

3132-22—Captain and V, Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash v M K Hiramaneck.

3163-22—Purnanand and Clubwalla, Kakalbhoy Bhuderbhai Vakil v Shivlal Totaram, Raghavaya N and Co.

3174-22—Mulla and M, Mathuradas Maganlal v M G Jayaker.

3178-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhotalal Mulchand and anr v Lawsenca Ras Mendonca Gomes, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

(In Division Court No. 43.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

329-20—Madhowji and Co, Jivraj Assur v Haji Ahmed Abdul Latiff Chinoy, M V Gokhale.

659-18—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Maganlal Ramdas and ors v Amichand Pannlal and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1994-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Amichand Panalal and ors v Maganlal Ramdas and ors, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2537-19—Craigie B and C. Kanji Karson v Gudmul Gumanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.

5107-21—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar v Jerup Teja and ors, Dhabholkar and Co.

3687-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Bai Suntoke Dyal Purshottam, Tyebji D and Co.

2828-22—Patell and Ezekiel, Edulji Sorabji Shroff v Shambhulal Nathalal and Co, Shah and Chinu, In person.

3423-19—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianji Tillock v Gulabchand Hiralal, Amin and Desai.

1776-20—Surveyor and Co, Dolichand Pannaji and Co v Satyabhamabai widow, Pandia and Co

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jivaji Master and anr v Kulsumbai widow and ors, Little and Co, Amin and D.

3741-21—Crawford B and Co. The Eastern Bank Ltd v The Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd, N C Dalal and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1688-22—Rustamji and Ginwalla, Himatlal Manji and Co v Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Vachha and Co.

3629-22—Malvi M R and Co, Nandkishore Haridas v Kaka Dossabhoy Hirachand and anr, Ramanlal and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4616-21—N C Dalal and Co, Malsi Kanji v Nandulal Ramdhan and ors, Madhowji and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S. Motilal Fulchand v Jamshedji Nowroji Gamadia, Mulla and M.

1275-22—Mulla and M. Lalji Daval v Mathuradas Haribhai, Soonderdas and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Yeshwant Ghansham Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2558-21—Wadia G and Co, Kedarmul Bharmal v Burjorji Bomanji Jussawalla, Edgelow G W and Co.

3757-22—Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industriale Ltd v Hamed Haji Dada, M B Chothia and Co.

3763-22—Craigie B and C. The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Gani Mahomed Jetporewalla, M B Chothia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

(In Division Court No. 49.)

For Consent Decree.

2037/21680-22—Shroff and L. Mahomed Raza Bushari v Haji Ebrahim Bushari and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

1217-21—Dubash and Co, Anandrao Dayanath Kirtiker v Dominic M. D'Souza and ors, In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

1893-19—Patell and Ezekiel, D Mohanlal and Co a firm v Ishwardas Gorakhram and ors, Jamshedji R and D, Part heard.

1896-19—Patell and Ezekiel, D Mohanlal and Co a firm v Chambaraal Divanchand and ors, Jamshedji R and D.

84-21—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badrinarayen a firm v Nanalal Bansidhar a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

2075-21—Dubash and Co, Chunniram Motilal a firm v Narrottamdas Motichand a firm, Jamshedji R and D.

4164-22—Chitnis K and M, Dr Eruchshaw Jamshedji Hakim v Shamsudin Mahomedali Bandukwalla, Khanderao L and M.

747-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji v Govindji Vassunji and anr, Mulji Tha and Co.

1150-22—Madhowji and Co, Gordhandas Khetsey v Rahim Ramjanally and ors, Malvi M R and Co, Mulla and M, Matubhai J and M. M B Chothia and Co.

1339-22—Madhowji and Co, Karsondas Ranchoddas a firm and anr v Rahim Ramjanali and ors, Malvi M R and Co, Matubhai J and M, M B Chothia and Co.

3474-20—Motichand and D, Wadilal Purshotamdas and Co v Tulsicas Tejpal a firm, Jamshedji R and D.

4734-22—Little and Co, The Autogenous Welding and Repair Works v Maneckshaw Framji Mistry, Pandia and Co.

1716-22—Dabholkar and Co, Dattatrya Hari Tendulkar and ors v Radhabai widow and ors, Manilal and Kher.

2999-20—Mehta L and Co, Damodhar Dharamsey and Co a firm v Esufally Allibhoy, Shroff and V.

2548-20—Merwanji K and Co, Maneckji Rustomji Oliji v Kawasji Burjorji Ghadially.

2765-20—Purnanand and Clubwalla, Vithaldas Thakerseydas a firm v Pratapchand Gulabchand Zaveri, Hiralal Tha and Co.

3055-20—Raghavaya N and Co, Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos v Rajabally Joomabhoy a firm, Smetham B and L.

3118-20—Jehangir and S, Chimanlal Mansukhram Shah v Messrs Need and Co a firm.

2695-22—Merwanji K and Co, Tyebbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v Shaik Adam Hassonally Vasi, Payne and Co.

2706-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, R M Dordi v A P Bhawnagri and anr, Captain and V.

2805-20—Amin and D, Madhowji Kanji v Vithal Atmaram a firm and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Judah and S.

2990-20—Kanga and S, Mulchand Vrijvallabhdas Kinkhabwalla v Natwarlal Keshavlal Zaveri.

2991-20—Raghavaya N and Co. Hiralal Venilal Mehta v Edulji Jivanji Sopariwalla, Merwanji K and Co, For postponement.

2802-20—Wadia G and Co, Abdul Husein Abdul Karim and ors v Haji Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Chandiwalla.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

(In Division Court No. 37.)

Summary Suits for Disposal (in Chambers).

3718-22—Shamrao M and H, Jehangir Nowroji Kaka v P S Mehenti and anr.

3856-22—Captain and V, Bankeylal and Co v Laiji Govindji.

4389-22—Tyabji D and Co, Nandram Mulchand v Haji Bachu Varaya and Sons.

Chamber Matters for Disposal (in Chambers).

3629-22—Malvi M R and Co, Nanand Kishore Haridas v Kaka Dossabhai Hirachand and anr, Ramanlal and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

4603-22—Merwanji K and Co, Ved and Sopher v Motichand Rupchand, N C Dalal and Co.

3064-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Sukla Desai and Co, Craigie B and Co.

Adjourned Chamber Matters.

Re Indian Arbitration Act 38-21—Malvi M R and Co, Mulraj Dawlatram v Dhanji Devsey, Madhowji.

Re Indian Arbitration Act—Application 38-22—Madhowji and Co, Mulraj Dawlatram v Dhunji Devsey, Malvi M R and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

Summary Suit 3865-22—Motichand and D, Navinchandra Amratlal and Co a firm v Maganlal Kalianji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, J O D 18-10-22.

1108-21—Shroff and V, Pirojshaw Merwanji Chichgar and Co v Bryn and Co a firm, Unwalla P and P, as per J O D 30-1-22.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1997-22—Raghavaya N and Co, Badrimall Sitaram a firm v Khushaldas Nagerdas a firm, Ferreira and Vellabh.

3515-22—Thakoredas and Co, Mohanlal Tarachand a firm v Keshavlal Harilal and ors, Khandvalla and Co.

2992-22—N C Dalal and Co, Luxmidas Tribhuvandas v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1763-22—Thakoredas and Co, Akubhai Kuverji Patel and Co v Haridas Dama, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2647-20—Motichand and D, Mohandas Rijumel v Narandas Kakubhai, Madhowji.

3033-19—Mulji Tha and Co, Vithalram Parjaram v The B B and C I Rly Co, Crawford B and Co.

3131-19—Craigie B and C, Lalubhai Pragji and Co a firm v R Rajabali and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

3376-22—Crawford B and Co, H K Habs v R K Motishaw and Co a firm, Amarchand and Mangaldas.

3479-20—Malvi M R and Co, Ratilal Tribhowandas v H M Chowna and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

3490-20—Mulla and M, Sir Hakamchand and Dalivia Cottage and Oil Mills Ltd and anr v The Akola and Mid-India Spg Wvg and Mfg Co and anr, Kanga and S.

3491-20—Jamshedji R and D, J K Shah a firm v Hargowandas Ranchhordas a firm, Soonderdas and Co, 2-10-22.

462-21—Matubhai J and M, Hirji Hormusji Kanga v Syed Hussein Syed Karmali alias Bassu Miya, Judah and Solomon.

843-21—Bhaishanker K and G, The Advocate-General v Bai Suntake widow, Raghavaya N and Co.

2314-19—Unwalla P and P, Kaikhusru Framji Shroff v Khoja Velsi Deoraj, Mulla and M.

3725-20—Bhaishanker K and G, C Framji and Co a firm v Noor Mahomed Hussein and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

289-18—Shroff and V, Bai Nimatbai widow v Nazarally Shamsoodin and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Manchershaw and Nar, Jehangir and S. Little and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Part heard 11-10-22.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ACQUITTED OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Fergusson charged Baboo Atmaram, a goldsmith, with criminal breach of trust in respect of eight tolas of gold belonging to one Bai Kashibai.

Mr. Dinshaw Framji Dastoor, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that in January last the complainant gave eight tolas of gold to the accused to prepare ornaments. The accused did not prepare the ornaments and put her off from time to time and ultimately when he could not give either the gold or the ornaments, she lodged a complaint to the police, in consequence of which the accused was arrested.

The defence of the accused was that the complainant was in keeping of one Sitaram who had given silver and gold to the accused last year to prepare ornaments. He was subsequently arrested by the police for theft of ornaments and the gold and silver that had been given to him (the accused) also formed part of the stolen property. His shop was also searched and a silver 'kandola' weighing about 85 tolas was recovered from him. The accused was also charged with receiving stolen property and put up before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Sitaram was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and he (the accused) was discharged. That happened in December last, and it was very unlikely that in January last within a month after the conviction of Sitaram his mistress should entrust him (the accused) with eight tolas of gold. The complainant had also sent a petition to the Commissioner of Police dated the 5th October 1922, in which she was alleged to have given gold to one Babu Govind and to the accused. The case brought against him, therefore, was entirely false.

His Worship after hearing the evidence, ordered the accused to be discharged.

ROUND-UP OF PATHAN GANG.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. Khairaz, Inspector Fern placed Shah Valli Sherally and twenty-six Pathans who were arrested at Mastanshah Tank in the early hours of Saturday morning in connection with the dacoity at Haji Bunder, Sewree. Mr. Fern made an application for remanding the accused to police custody, with a view to make further investigations.

His Worship granted the application.

PERSISTENTLY RASH MOTOR CYCLIST FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. G R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Punter charged Ratton K. Kavarana with driving his motor-cycle in a rash and negligent manner on the 8th instant.

The prosecution case was that about 10 a.m on the day in question Inspector Punter saw the accused riding his cycle along Queen's Road towards Marine Lines Station in a rash manner.

The defence of the accused was that as his cousin was dead he was going to Colaba in haste.

Inspector Punter, on being questioned by the Court, said that the accused was not going to Colaba, but towards Chowpatty at the time.

His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 25.

Before the same Magistrate, the accused was, next, charged with riding his motor cycle along the same road on the 9th instant in a rash manner.

Inspector Punter deposed that about 1-15 p.m. on the 9th instant he saw the accused riding his motor-cycle along Queen's Road towards Colaba in a rash manner. He asked the accused to stop but he declined to do so and continued going fast looking behind all the while, at the Inspector.

The accused pleaded not guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25. He was also fined Rs. 10 for not stopping his cycle when asked by the Inspector. The conviction was ordered to be endorsed on the license.

CONVICTED FOR HOUSE-TRESPASS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Deshpande charged Mahomed Khalim Mahomed Cassim with house-trespass with intent to commit theft.

Mr P. M. Wadia, Cashier of Messrs. Naoroji Ardeshir and Sons, at Cowasji Patel Street, deposed that about 3-30 p.m. on the 20th instant his peon informed him that a stranger was tampering with a case containing empty bottles near the staircase. He went there and saw the accused standing. On being questioned, the accused could not give any satisfactory explanation, so he made him over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and as he had two previous convictions, His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to suffer nine months' hard labour.

The accused was, next, charged with the theft of a blanket belonging to one Kashinath Madhu. He pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH BY FALL OF A PARSI GIRL.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday, touching the death of Banubai (13), a Parsi girl, residing at Falkland Road with her uncle Manekji Cowasji Katrak on the third floor of Transwal Terrace.

The evidence showed that Manekji had an occasion to find fault with Banubai at 9-15 a.m. on Tuesday when he slapped her. After some time witness heard an alarm and saw the deceased lying on the ground. A doctor was sent for who on arrival found Banubai dead.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DEATH FROM RUPTURE OF SPLEEN.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday on the body of Luxmon Vithal (30), a shopkeeper at Parel.

The evidence showed that the deceased went with some friends on the 5th instant for an outing. On his return he complained of having been beaten by one of his companions and went to bed. After an hour he was found dead.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of the spleen resulting apparently from his having been struck by a person who had not been traced.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION OF A CONSTABLE.

The Bombay Police have been enquiring into the antecedents of a Hindu, Gopal Waman, who has been arrested under novel circumstances. It appeared Jainabai, a woman residing at Pydhownie in consequence of an altercation with her husband arranged with her brother to go and live with her aunt residing at DeLisle Road. On Monday she was waiting for her brother at J. J. Hospital when Gopal Waman accosted her and charged her with being of a bad character. He represented himself as a policeman and threatened to take her to the police station. In the meantime her brother came up whom he accused of enticing away his sister and demanded Rs 5 from them to hush the matter up. They had only eight annas with them which they offered him and boarded the car for Parel. Gopal also followed them. At Victoria Gardens, they got down and reported the matter to a police sepoy. On inquiry Gopal represented himself as a district police constable. They were all taken to the police station where Gopal denied having ever been a police constable. He has been arrested by the police with a view to further enquiries.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

About two months ago two European gentlemen went for a swim at Juvem when it is alleged, their wrist watches were robbed by a Christian boy who gave them to a Mahomedan boy. The police have arrested the Mahomedan boy on suspicion with the two watches and the two Europeans who lost the watches are requested to communicate with the Deputy Commissioner of Police and identify their property.

MOTOR CAR COLLIDES WITH CARRIAGE.

On Saturday at 4-45 p.m. a motor car belonging to H. H. the Raja Saheb of Rajkote was proceeding along Queen's Road when at the junction of Queen's Road and Thakoredwar while turning towards Thakoredwar it collided with a carriage belonging to Wali Nathu. The carriage was partly broken and the horse received injury to its nose. It is alleged the driver Mir Mahomed being a new man in Bombay did not know how to signal while taking a turn.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During the month of October last, the Society employed in all 41 Agents, of these, 3 were employed for Office and Hospital work. The 38 Agents employed for outdoor work succeeded in prosecuting 802 individuals during the month. In 626 cases the accused were fined more or less.

Overloading: In 14 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded, of which 2 were acquitted. In 83 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their Animals.

In 40 cases owners of horses and bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be worked.

1008 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients free of any charge at our dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

Dharmada Grass—14,780 bundles of hay and grass were sent as "Dharmada" from philanthrophic Bombay merchants.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 46th week of the current year, the total mortality 678 was 25 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 29.37. These figures compare favourably with those for the 46th week of 1921 when the mortality was 789 and death-rate 41.88, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1917-1921) when the average mortality was 8783 and death-rate 42.10.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 11 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 237 as against 6 and 256 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 171 were among infants under one year of age; 24 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city

Cholera was absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 1 attack and 1 death.

Plague caused 8 attacks and 7 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 496 and compares favourably with that of the 46th week of the last year when the figure was 458 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1917-21) namely 424.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 73, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

The Central India Spg. Wg. and Mfg. Co., Ord. and Extraordinary Genl Meetings, Navsari Bldg., Hornby Row 3-30 p.m.

The Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Oriental Bldg., 4 p.m.

Dr. Parker's lecture on "The Poetic Experience," the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, 6-30 p.m. Sir C. Setalvad to preside.

THURSDAY, November 23.

Women's Counci "At Home," at the Town Hall, 5 to 7 p.m. Speaker Miss Ward.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p. m.

Extraordinary Genl. Meetings of the Swadeshi Mill Co., and the Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Navsari Bldg., Fort, 3-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. respectively.

FRIDAY, Novmber 24.

A sale of Work will be held from 10-30 a.m. to 7-30 p. m. at the Women's Council Office, Town Hall.

1st ord. monthly meeting of the Provincial C. C., Krishna Building, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 25.

The s. s. Malwa with the English mails leaves at 1 p. m.

University Senate meeting, 4 p. m.

Students' Brotherhood Bombay, Speaker Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, M.A., Subject Principles of National Reconstruction.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	18 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	10 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 40
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M	Dep H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Lashkar Express	7 45	21 35
Express	21 40	7 5

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning the 22nd instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

By kind permission of the Band President and Officers, the Band of the 1st K.S.L.I. will play a programme of music to-day commencing at 6 p. m.

SECOND CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Members of the Reception Committee was held on Sunday, 19th instant at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, and the following gentleman have been appointed Office-bearers:—

General Secretaries:— Mr. Ananth Padmanabh, Mr. S. Bhavan Rao, and Mr. Papa Rajanna.

Treasurers:—Mr. V. M. Dubashe and Mr. Purshottamdas Narsdas.

FIRE AT TREACHER AND CO.

A fire broke out on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock in the building occupied by Messrs. Treacher and Co. situate at the end of Medows Street. It appeared the main electric switch got ignited infusing smoke which assumed large proportions by the time the fire engines from different localities repaired to the scene. The fire was, however, put out promptly. Only slight damage was caused.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Only those persons who are members of the B. S. D. C. C. on the 26th instant in the District Register in the Head Office, (Aryabhavan, Sandhurst Road, West, Bombay No. 4) will be eligible to vote at the election of delegates to the Gaya Congress. The District is allotted three delegates. Nomination papers of the candidates duly proposed and seconded by eligible voters in the District should reach the Head Office before 6 p.m. (S. T.) on the 28th instant. The election of delegates will take place on the 3rd December. Votes will be registered at Bandra and Ghatkoper. Time and place will be notified later on.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Khadi Sub-Committee of the Byculla D.C.C. will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. at the headquarters No. 2 Ripon Road.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL CLASSES.

Prof. P. A. Wadia will address a meeting in the Y.M.C.A., Reynolds Street, Byculla, to-night (Wednesday) at 6-30 on the objects of the Adult Educational Movement, and arrangements will be made for the formation of classes for this term.

DISTRESSED TRAMWAYMEN.

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BOMBAY.

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Wednesday, November 22, 1922.

THE ROOT CAUSE OF DEFICITS

In order to give Lord Inchape a lead in doing nothing, the "Pioneer" explains that the real cause of Budget deficits is the existence of unrest in the country. The extravagance of the Army and the omnivorous maw of the Services are not mentioned at all. The Government oracle makes these pregnant observations to prove the case:

"As we showed in dealing with this question earlier in the present year, there is strong evidence in official documents that the violent agitation which spread up to the borders of Afghanistan was the determining factor in the attack upon India which necessitated a military expenditure of Rs. 30 crores for defence. Following upon and directly connected with the ferment of 1919 came the aggressive action of the Waziristan tribes which cost India an additional sum of Rs. 21 crores."

There are two items of monetary leakage deplored in this passage, first the Afghan war in 1919 and scond, the latter-day frontier troubles. Mr. Arthur Moore, in his recent review of the causes of the conflict in 1919, gave an account of the position in Kabul which was not wholly discreditable to the Amir *vis a vis* the active and fatherly attitude of Britain towards the federation of Islam. As regards the Waziristan occupation and the influences forcing the hands of our reluctant head-quarters, it was Sir Hamilton Grant who recently condemned the policy pursued on the Frontier.

Even granting, in the first case, that the "violent agitation" in the Spring of 1919 drew the Afghans to the fray, the only question that should now concern the "Pioneer" must be one of ways and means for making good to the Indian tax-payer the losses incurred through the root-cause of maladministration. The "violent agitation" was not causeless and unprovoked, it was wholly due to the idiocy and bad faith of Lord Chelmsford's advisers who would vote thanks for India's war-services in the form of a detestable law meant to abrogate private liberty. The Black Act was an insult to India, and to the eternal credit of this country the Legislature and the people stood as one man protesting against that act of maladministration. It would appear that if only the country had tendered ingratiating thanks to Lord Chelmsford and Sir George Lowndes and Sir William Vincent, the Afghans would have been put off their guard and the war avoided. But there was just resentment against the Government that wanted to ram round the throats of the people a piece of legislation which was too egregious for later application even in a single case of bureaucratic caprice. The real and inexcusable contrivers of unrest were the bureaucracy who thought of sitting upon the legislature and the people, and expected paens of praise to ascend in response. The Government, with their eyes open, advertised it to the world that they were at cross-purposes with the people and that they could act without their consent. We ourselves think that this was not the real genesis of the Afghan war, but if it were the cause, the imported agents of the subordinate branch of the British Government should be held answerable and the principals pay for the cost of the error which precipitated the tumult. The authors of the Rowlatt Act it was who, logically speaking, furnished the alleged lure of disaffection in the country.

The "Pioneer" is probably right in estimating the cost at Rs. 30 crores, but the country would be pleased to have reparations for the blunder, assessed if it likes at the advantageous rate of 2s. 11d. the rupee, which was popular during the thirty-four crore loot by the Reverse Councils; every little helps. Lord Inchcape must, therefore, in his impartial moments, be discrediting the cock and bull story of the "Pioneer" regarding the cause of deficits. He may as well realise in his heart of hearts, that the root-cause of the waste is the inefficient and irresponsible character of Indian administration. If in 1918 the Government had a nodding acquaintance with responsibility in the constitutional sense, we should have had peace, the avoidance of bloodshed and the saving of crores of rupees. It is further alleged that the occupation of Waziristan is due to the "ferment" of 1919, and that it cost Rs. 21 crores. This is arrant and far-fetched nonsense. The view of Sir Hamilton Grant, himself an ex-Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Provinces, is a sufficient answer to it. Here again if the financial capacity of the country and the opinion even of an all too tractable legislature were any guidance, we could have saved the Rs. 21 crores without a trace of disaster to the country. Wealth is being poured into that bottomless well—and the cost must exceed Rs. 21 crores. The only remedy to curb squandermania policy, whether in war or in peace, is to make the Government responsible to the people. That, and nothing else, is the moral of the "Pioneer's" logic which ironically sought to pillory the "revolutionary", in the place of the administrative, system. If Lord Inchcape misses the remedy, the country is not likely to lose it. The root-cause of deficits is the unworthy denial of democratic principle: nothing else, whatever the motive.

MARITIME CAREER FOR INDIANS.

It is nearly three weeks since the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company formulated his indictment of the Government of India, charging them with positive discouragement of Indian enterprise; and yet the Government have done nothing—absolutely nothing—either to repudiate the charge, or to remedy the wrong. This, however, is in keeping with their traditional policy. We do not believe Mr. Narottam's outspoken utterance has achieved any good, either to his own concern or to the Indian commercial public in general, beyond affording an unmistakable proof of the unsympathetic attitude of the Government of India towards Indian enterprise. We have no intention to undervalue the educative significance of such palpable evidence of the "intentions" of the Government of India. But we would suggest for the serious consideration of the Directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, or people in a like position, that there are other means, not less effective than Governmental encouragement, for conferring a substantial boon upon the country by properly utilising the resources at their disposal. Action, like the one we propose to be taken by captains of Indian industry, will, indeed, neither excuse the offence of the Government nor yield the maximum result without their close and hearty co-operation which, as things stand to-day, is not to be expected. But nonetheless, the scheme suggested is worth a trial, and we have no doubt patriotic and practical Indians will not fail to give it the most earnest and sympathetic consideration.

It has been a standing reproach to the prevailing system of education in this country that it is too literary. The removal of this reproach, which must be admitted in some measure, can be brought about only if facilities for technical education are provided for varying the minimum of professional equipment with which an individual in a civilised community may be expected to commence life. The existing facilities for professional training, while sufficient to absolve the Government from the charge of having done absolutely nothing in the direction, are yet so inadequate as to maintain the problem of superior unemployment as acute as ever. The sea, for example, as a field for a superior profession, is completely ruled out at present to middle class Indians, not only because India has no navy, but also, and chiefly, as it seems to us, because the maritime monopoly of the Britishers would be jeopardised immediately if facilities were provided to train up Indian youth to the profession of the sailor. It is a libel as gross and false as most of those perpetrated against the Indian people through interested motives, to say that Indians have no aptitude for the sea. In so far as the sea constitutes or contains an element of danger, it is the same for the crew as well as the officers. The bulk of the vessels doing the eastern trade are manned by laskars or Indian sailors, whose seamanship not even the interested clamour about the "Egypt" inquiry could bring into discredit. It would thus be absurd to suggest that Indians in the required numbers would not be forthcoming for the superior advantages of officers' position, if only adequate, initial training were provided and equipment afforded them in the line. It may not be to the vested interests of Britishers to initiate such facilities for varying the professional choice open to enterprising Indian youth. In fact, if the requirements of nationalism in India compel the present Government to adopt a policy of fiscal protection to Indian industries somewhat on the lines of the recent Fiscal Report, it is more than likely that steps may be taken indirectly to neutralise by the action of the left hand what the right has been compelled to concede. For example, if Governmental concessions are conditioned upon concerns being domiciled in India, with rupee capital and a proportion of Indian directors, the shrewd businessmen from overseas will find it no harm to themselves to humour this weakness of the Indian legislation, and introduce all the nominal changes in conformity with the Indian law, without introducing an iota of difference in the spirit in which the enterprise is to be worked. These companies may, with Indian domicile and rupee capital and Indian directors, refuse to employ Indians in the superior posts in their service as the Scindia Company are reported commendably to be endeavouring to do. For, in the absence of adequate nautical training, the excuse would be perfectly simple, that Indians of the requireed equipment were not available.

We suggest, then, that the time has come when definite and concrete attempts should be made to give special training to Indians in all the processes connected with marine transport. It is, of course, at first sight, the duty of the Government to lead the way in this direction; but we despair of the present Government doing so. There is, indeed, a proposal in Bengal, we understand, to make such a beginning by converting an R. I. M. ship into a sort of training college in nautical science. But the details of such a scheme are not available to us. Whether it exists or not, however, the clear duty of Bombay in this direction can no longer be neglected and we suggest that the beginning should be made by subsidising one of the vessels of the Scindia Company for the purpose. By common consent the Scindia Company have found their "Loyalty" too costly. Why should not that steamer be converted into a *Nautical Training College* of the first class? The arguments which render the "Loyalty" unfit as a commercial proposition,—her disproportionately heavy operating charges.—need be no hindrance to her being converted into a training ship, with the operating expenses being defrayed as a subsidy by the Government. A fully-equipped ordinary science College in a city like Bombay would cost not less than ten lakhs. The 37 and odd lakhs of the "Loyalty" may be an an eyewash, when they appear on the asset side of the balance sheet of a commercial concern; but when specifically permitted, by a special law if necessary, to be retained at that figure in future balance sheets, on condition that the ship will be worked as a training college only, there would be no harm in permitting the Company to show this asset at its cost value, at the same time saving itself from the ruinous cost, commercially considered, of operating a white elephant, and utilising it for conferring a substantial benefit upon the country's youth. For the "Loyalty" can train annually, if properly handled, more than a hundred apprentices, and thus eliminate the possibility of an excuse of the type we have instanced above. We are not in a position definitely to say if all the departments of nautical science,—navigation, marine engineering, marine surveying, ship-building, cartogarphy, commercial transport in all its aspects,—could be provided for by the present equipment of "S. S. Loyalty". But we certainly think that here is a proposition which is eminently suited for public discussion and action as soon as possible, and all concerned and interested genuinely in the welfare of the country can whole-heartedly join to make it a success.

Notes of the Day

A Foretaste.

The electors of Britain having returned Mr. Bonar Law to power have a foretaste of the era of "tranquillity" that he has promised in the demonstration of the unemployed in Hyde Park. Mr. Bonar Law sought to shelve the question by proposing that the deputation of the unemployed should see the Ministers of Health and Labour. But the proposal has been rejected for the obvious reason that the condition of the unemployed is desperate and the latter have intimated to him that their deputation will wait on him to-day. The Labour Opposition, on its part, has foreshadowed its intention of bringing this matter in Parliament. It is evident that Mr. Bonar Law's policy of negation is not likely to give him much tranquillity.

Silken Fluency.

The Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri is one of the most accomplished orators of the world, but no other man is wont so much as he is to open his mouth without failing to put his foot into it. Whenever he vouchasafes a silken utterance there is something at variance with Indian sentiment and self-respect. After his merry picnic, the Imperial Asset was pleased to declare that there was no racial or chromatic prejudice in the Colonies, it was a mere case of "economic considerations." The latter phrase is supposed to be a pregnant and scholarly one, especially with individuals who do not happen to know anything of economics. Mr. Sastri has no nodding acquaintance with economic science but he has made the sapient declaration that the malignance of white settlers is something great and something transcending colour prejudice. To prove the notorious vacuity and vagrancy of the Right Honourable gentleman's notions we quote the following passage in a "Times" interview:—

> "The obstacles which have stood in the way have been those of *prejudice and ignorance*. These take time to remove, but the process can be greatly accelerated by personal contact such as I was privileged to enjoy, and by taking every possible opportunity to improve Imperial communications."

This is from Mr. Sastri's own mouth and is in conflict with the statement that there was no prejudice but only economic consideration in the racial selfishness of the whites in the Colonies.

Applause Abroad.

Not long ago we quoted an appreciation of Mr. Sastri who was reckoned a prodigy because he was a Brahmin who abstained from riding a horse. Another Canadian paper has given us a glimpse of the character that claims to have laid the foundations of better Imperial understanding, and suggests the idea of a further tour to amplify intangible achievements:—

> "There may not at first thought be much connection between omelettes and oratory but the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri had an omelette for lunch and Mr. Sastri is an orator, as members of the Canadian Club yesterday afternoon were willing to attest."

Great event indeed that the Brahmin-hero consumed an omelette for his lunch. There is more about the gravity of his deportment:

> "While members of the head table applied themselves vigorously, like their fellows at the lesser tables that crowded the Pompeian Room of the King Edward, to plates of roast beef, this grave Brahmana of vegetarian lineage passed the time with sliced tomatoes and lettuce smooth with olive oil, while he waited for the omelette. And it was noticed that when a box of cigars passed the length of the head table he declined them with the same gravity as he later accepted the thanks of the gathering."

Mr. Sastri's Hand.

The "vegetarian lineage" of Mr. Sastri was only one of his Colonial distinctions. The remarkable thing is that he leaned on the hand that signed the Treaty of Versailles whilst speaking! As a matter of fact Mr. Sastri had been but a Vincentite Moderate when the Treaty was signed but there is nothing like leather. There goes the marvel of his having leaned on the wondrous limb of a hand:—

> "Practically without gesture or facial change of any kind Mr. Sastri, a member himself of the new Council of State of India, told of the new Constitution of India, now just twenty months old. Sometimes he leaned on the hand that had signed the Versailles Treaty and on its fellow which had probably held it—otherwise his hands during the discourse were non-existent."

The hand that supposedly signed the Treaty, rules the world. What next?

Encouraging Indian Shipping.

The information that we publish elsewhere regarding the proposed introduction of legislative measures to protect and encourage Indian shipping will be welcomed by everyone who has the interests of India at heart. In the present constitution of the Government of India, we are, of course, by no means sanguine about the chances of a Bill which would seek to reserve the coasting trade of India to vessels of Indian origin. Much less do we think it likely that the powerful block of vested interests in the Indian Legislative Assembly would permit the discontinuation of the deferred rebate system. But the discussion on such bills, when they are introduced, will be useful, even if the bills fail to pass, in opening the eyes of the Indian people to the acts of discouragement of Indian enterprise of which the present "reformed" Indian Government are guilty.

Hornby Road Ballard Pier Scheme.

The Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme, which has caused considerable dissatisfaction among the residents and house-owners in the Fort, came up again for discussion in the Municial Codporation on Monday when Dr. D. B. Master's amendment was passed. There is no gainsaying the fact that a large number of people residing in the north-east area of Fort will be dishoused and the scheme is besides likely to affect many religious and public institutions. By the amendment of Dr. Master, which was passed as a substantive proposition, no religious or public institution will be interfered with, the demolition of the buildings and construction of the road will be carried out by blocks or sections and arrangements will be made with the Improvement Trust or the Development Department to provide housing accommodation for tenants paying Rs. 20 or less rent per month. Also the sanction of the Corporation will be necessary before the sections or blocks are demolished. The tenants who are not provided with suitable accommodation will have an opportunity then to represent their grievances or to ask for time to do so. The decision is satisfactory so far as it goes. But the scheme is not at all an urgent one and the Municipal Executive would be better employed in giving their attention to worse slums in other parts of the City than in carrying out.

Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith.

The Tilak Vidyapith came into being like the Gujarat Vidyapith as a result of the Non-cooperation movement. It is moreover a fitting monument to the unique scholarship of Lokmanya Tilak. Its aim is "not only to co-ordinate all institutions giving national education in Greater Maharashtra but also to provide a centre for the higher study of the Vedas, of Indian Astronomy and of Indian philosophy"—fields of knowledge left infinitely richer by the Lokmanya's researches. Its immediate needs are a reserve fund of Rs. 2 lakhs for the maintenance of the University, Rs. 5 lakhs for a building and an observatory—the land required has been already presented by Shree Jagannath Maharaj—and about Rs. 3 lakhs for a residency for students. Gujarat recently collected Rs. 10 lakhs for her Vidyapith and we have no doubt Greater Maharashtra will not lag behind in giving the same amount to her University with which is associated the honoured name of Lokmanya Tilak.

National Aid to Industries.

How they encourage local industries in other parts of the British Empire is well evidenced by two recent instances, one from South Africa, the other from Australia. Both relate to the development of meat export trade. While Africa has not much trade in this line to speak of, Australia can boast of a fairly considerable share of it. But the latter has been threatened by the rivalry of the American Beef Trust, which is seriously undermining the Australian position in the British market. Australia has, therefore, decided to grant a Government subsidy of ½d. per lb. to the Australian beef trade, which, in addition to a reduction of ½d. per lb. in freight and of ½d. per lb. in treatment charges, together with a voluntary reduction of wages by 12s. per week, is calculated so to strengthen the Australian position as would seriously cripple the Beef Trust. The cost to the Government is estimated at £140,000 for this season alone. In Africa General Smuts is seeking by every means to set this industry going—so far with little success. Can the Indian Government show similar enterprise?

THE NEW HOUSE.

ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER

LABOUR'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons to-day, the cheerful and turbulent proceedings were confined to the election of the Speaker. It is noteworthy that Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Clynes and Mr. Asquith headed the customary procession to the House of Lords to receive the King's Commission. The front opposition bench is apparently to be divided between the Labour leaders and the Independent Liberals as before. National Liberal ex-Ministers are content with seats below the gangway.

The dignity of the proceedings in the House of Lords was interrupted at the conclusion of the King's message commanding the appointment of the Speaker by a member in the Commons Gallery shouting "We will smash all this. We'll give them 'tranquility." An attendant called out "order" and the termination of the proceedings prevented any further incident.

DIGNITY WITH KNOBS ON.

On return from the House of Lords, Mr. T. P. O'Connor moved and Mr. Prettyman seconded the election of Mr. Whitley as Speaker. Mr. Prettyman emphasised the Speaker's difficulties arising out of a multiplicity of parties and said some members were proposing to make things lively (Labour cheers) but he predicted that the new members would soon be as jealous as the old ones of the honour and dignity of the House. This was greeted with loud Labour dissent. Mr. Jack Jones; the Labour member who gained a reputation for boisterous wit in the last Parliament shouted "dignity with knobs on is not going to be London fog this time."

After returning thanks Mr. Whitley took the chair. He received the congratulations of Mr. Bonar Law; Mr. Asquith and Mr. Clynes. The last gentleman said Labour would co-operate in maintaining the authority and dignity of the Chair.

The House then adjourned.

RUSH FOR SEATS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The rush for seats in the House of Commons was the biggest since before the war. Members began to congregate at five this morning and doors were opened at eight. Mr. Norton-Griffiths had the honour of being the first to enter the House. The National Liberals seized corner seats on the Opposition benches for ex-Ministers and one placed Mr. Lloyd George's card on the corner seat formerly occupied by Mr. Bottomley, and at one time by Sir Charles Dilke and Henry Labouchere. The Independent Liberals occupied two benches, behind which were formerly occupied by the Irish Nationalists. The Labour Party took their old seats. Lady Astor seized a corner seat on the Government side, which sometime ago was Lord Carson's next door to Colonel Gretton's champion of "The Trade." On claiming her seat Lady Astor remarked "Nemesis will overtake all who like Mr. Churchill come up against drink and women." Seats were courteously earmarked for the legless Major Cohe and Captain Martin who is blind. Mr. Newbold, the Communist representative of Motherwell division appeared at the House in unconventional attire. He had some difficulty with the police about gaining admittance.

MR. CLYNES AS LEADER OF OPPOSITION.

R. ASQUITH'S RENUNCIATION.

DELHI, Nov. 21.

An interesting feature of the proceedings in the House of Commons was the assumption by the Labour Leader, Mr. Clynes of the leadership of the opposition. When Mr. Bonar Law, the new Premier headed the usual procession to the House of Lords to receive royal instructions for the Speaker's election, Mr. Asquith, the Liberal leader requested Mr. Clynes, to walk alongside the Premier as leader of the Opposition. Thus Mr. Asquith renounced the Liberal parties' claim to be the chief party in opposition in favour of Labour.

The incidents which took place at the opening of the House of Commons indicate that Mr. Clynes is recognised as the Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Bonar Law crossed the floor and shook hands with him, after which he and Mr. Clynes headed the procession to the Lords. Mr. Clynes subsequently occupied the recognised seat of the Leader of the Opposition with Mr. Asquith by his side.

Mr. Lloyd George did not appear in the Commons to-day. The Parliament will be opened by the King in person on Thursday.—B. O. W.

MR. ASQUITH ELECTED LIBERAL LEADER.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Mr. Herbert Asquith has been elected Liberal leader again. Sir John Simon is appointed Deputy-Leader. Sir Robert Horne has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Baldwin's—one of the largest European iron and steel companies, in which Mr. Stanley Baldwin is largely interested.

ELECTION RESULT FOR ORKNEY.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The final election result is for Orkney and Shetland, and is as follows:—Sir R. Hamilton, Liberal, 4814; Sir Malcolm Smith, National Liberal, 4,189.

LEADER OF PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been elected leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

CONFERENCE OPENS.

POINCARE'S SATISFACTION WITH TURKS

TURKEY WANTS HONOURABLE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Lausanne.—M. Poincare, Lord Curzon and Sgr Mussolini met this morning and completed the preliminary exchange of views in a spirit of cordial understanding. They also discussed the questions relating to the organisation and procedure of the Conference.

Expectant crowds lined the streets surrounding the Casino, the scene of the Conference, to which the delegates arrive. The picturesque Turkish mission attracted particular attention. Every seat in the hall accommodating six hundred was taken. The front seats included M. Poincare, Lord Curzon, Sir Horace Rumbold, Sgr Mussolini, M. Venizelos and M. Stambulski. In a speech of welcome the Swiss President Haab said he hoped that the Greco-Tukish war would prove the last act of the terrible tragedy which for the past decade had desolated Europe and part of Asia.

Lord Curzon in a speech paid a tribute to Switzerland and said he did not know how long the negotiations would last, possibly they might take two or three weeks, but he could say on behalf of his, and he believed all delegations that no efforts would be spared to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory issue.

FREE AND INDEPENDENT TURKEY.

General Ismet Pasha speaking in French emphasised the ardent desire of the Turkish people for a free and independent life and declared that the Turkish delegation were inspired with the best possible intentions and desired to conclude an honourable peace. He hoped that the other delegations were animated by similar sentiments.

He said that since the conclusion of the armistice based on the Wilsonian principles four years ago the Turkish nation had been continually deprived of the benefits of peace and finally had realised that they had no hopes of salvation but through defending their existence by their own moral and material means. The nation had endured sufferings and made innumerable sacrifices, men, women and children contributing to the defensive struggle.

TURKS' SUPERHUMAN SACRIFICES.

Alluding to what he termed as a systematic devastation in Asia Minor without military necessity he declared this had been undertaken in a spirit of extermination. The Turkish nation by superhuman sacrifices had won for itself a place amongst the civilised nations with all the rights of existence and independence inherent in nations of vigorous vitality.

Lord Curzon prior to the sitting conversed with Gen. Ismet Pasha who introduced his fellow delegates. The speeches most favourably impressed all the circles and are regarded as a good augury for success. The Turks especially pleased M. Poincare.

To-night there will be dinners at all the Allied delegations.

COMMISSIONS APPOINTED.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Yesterday's Conference proceedings at Lausanne were merely formal. The first business has been the constitution of the three commissions to deal, the first with military and territorial question, presided over by an Englishman; the second with financial and economic problems presided over by a Frenchman; and the third with minorities and capitulations, presided over by an Italian.

INTER-ALLIED PRESS CENSORSHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

An unconfirmed report says that the Allies have decided to keep the work of the Conference secret and to create an inter-Allied Press Bureau to scrutinise the news. The Westminster (?Gazette) approves of the idea in the light of the happenings at the previous conferences.

TURKS' ACCOMMODATING SPIRIT.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Paris—The Lausanne correspondent of "Le Journal" states that the points already settled at the preliminary discussions include the question of the common attitude of the Allies in the event of the Turks' violating the Mudania Convention or making a further trial of strength. But there are very good reasons to hope that such a contingency will not arise. The Turks appear to be prepared to shew an accommodating spirit with regard to the freedom of the Straits, Mosul, and Syrian frontier; but they mean to insist on the suppression of the capitulations and to obtain Karagatch.

TRAITORS TO ISLAM.

ATTEMPT TO EXPLOIT INDIA

INDIAN MUSLIMS FOREWARNED.

His Excellency Djelaluddin Arif Bey has sent the following message from Lausanne to the Central Khilafat Committee:—

"I call your attention very urgently to the following. We have received the news that Mustafa Sabri Effendi the ex-Shaikhul Islam who issued a Fetva for the execution of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and acted as a traitor towards his religion and nation together with Riza Twefik who signed the Treaty of Sevres and their companions are going to India to poison public opinion."

KHILAFAT PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President Central Khilafat Committee has sent the following in reply:—

"Indian Muslims are well aware of the service and sacrifices of Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the New Turkey in the Islamic cause and the hostile attitude and apathy of the British Government towards Islam is deeply impressed on Indian Muslim mind. The Khalifa by taking refuge with the British at this juncture has virtually abdicated the Khilafat and forfeited the respect of the Muslims. As regards Riza Twefik and Sabri Khoja the facts that the former signed the Treaty of Sevres and the latter was the pomoter of a Fetva condemning the Ghazi and other leaders to death are sufficient to unmask their pretence at sincerity, patriotism ad love of Islam. Their recent flight and taking refuge with the British is a conclusive evidence of their designs. Indian Muslims foresaw the possibility of such personages being brought to India to be made a tool for heinous propaganda. Recent invitation of Shrif Husain to Wahiduddin Effendi further confirms the real aspect of affairs. India forewarned is forearmed against such designs. Pray convey to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Grand National Assembly Indian Muslims' complete confidence in them and rest assured of our enthusiastic support."

The President further entreats the Provincial District and other Khilafat Committees all over India to hold public meetings and educate public mind not to fall a prey to the enemy designs to create discord and thereby ruin Islam. He particularly requests the Provincial Committees to take energetic steps. The President has also approached the Jamiat-ul-ulama soliciting support and co-operation.

INVESTITURE OF NEW CALIPH

LONDON, Nov. 21.

It is now announced in a Reuter message from Constantinople dated 20th November that the investiture of the new Caliph will take place to-morrow (21st November) at Fatech Mosque.

EX-SULTAN'S VOYAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Malta.—During the voyage here the Sultan occupied the captain's cabin. He was kept informed by wireless of all the Near East news including the election of the new Caliph. The Sultan is looking very well and is pleased with his stay on the "Malaya".

ALLIES' SECRECY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Lausanne.—The Turks are in evidence everywhere eager to gain information with regard to the doings of the Allies but they seem able to glean nothing but what the official communiques tell them. General Ismet Pasha made a round of visits this morning and left cards on a number of delegates. The Turks have heard nothing up to now officially with regard to the election of the new Caliph but they seem satisfied that the succession is to be carried on by the house of Osman.

ALLIED UNITY

EVENING PRESS COMMENTS.

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The newspapers express satisfaction with the official communique issued at Lausanne which announced that M. Poincare, Lord Curzon and Sgr. Mussolini this morning continued in the same spirit of most cordial understanding. The preliminary exchange of views began yesterday.

The "Evening News" in a leading article makes the following apt comment:—"The representatives of France and Great Britain travelled to Lausanne in the same train and if joined by the Italians remain in the same train of negotiations along the railroad that leads to peace. The Turks who would get nothing by wrecking the train must be convinced that the hour has come for permanent settlement.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" remarks upon the better auspices under which the Lausanne conference meets. It says: "Lord Curzon will meet the delegates of the Powers with the knowledge that in any critical situation the Allies will act with one mind and in readiness to resist any unwarranted encroachment on their patience."—B. O. W.

PRINCES' PROTECTION ACT.

LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT

WITH VICEROY'S CERTIFICATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Princes' Protection Act, with the Viceroy's certificate as to its necessity for the welfare of British India, is being laid before both the Houses under Sect. 67 B of the India Act as soon as public business begins, together with the debates thereon and the despatch from the Government of India. The Government does not desire to avoid discussion if such be sought by any substantial section in either House.

THE LATE MR. KESHUB CHANDER SEN.

ANNUAL LONDON CELEBRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Presiding over the annual London celebration of the birthday of the late Mr. Keshub Chunder Sen to-day, Mr. B. N. Basu said that he was one of the earlier Calcutta students who came under Mr. Keshub's spell. Mr. Keshub denounced the Bengali tendency of allowing the westernising influences to include alcoholic indulgence gathering round him the entire student population of his time. He led them to abstain from alcohol and to lead pure, chaste lives. They had adopted and retained the standards of personal purity second to none among the students throughout the world.

He did not know about those sojourning in England, but he could say that their young men in India would take high place anywhere in the world for personal chastity.

ALL OVER MOSUL.

NAQUIB OF BAGHDAD RESIGNS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Naquib of Baghdad has resigned and a new Government has been formed under Abdul Muhsim Sadun, who is stated to be a Moderate. It is believed that the fall of the Government is due partly to the uncertainty with regard to the future of Mosul. There is, however, nothing in the nature of a political crisis and the change of Government has been assisted in a spirit of good will.

PERSIAN EX-PREMIER'S LIBEL ACTION.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Settlement is announced in the Court of a libel action of Vossough-ed-Dowleh, ex Premier of Persia, against Messrs. Black wood and Sons and Hon. J. M. Balfour, who in his book on Persia, alleged that the Plaintiff had misappropriated 135 thousand sterling, which, in the agreement for a loan of two millions negotiated by the Plaintiff when the Premier but which was never completed, he stipulated should be overpaid by Britain. Hon. Balfour now admitted that th allegation was without foundation and expressed his regret. The book will be withdrawn from circulation and the defendants are to pay the costs of the proceedings.

FAR-EASTERN REPUBLIC INCORPORATED WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Following the vote of the Tchita Constituent Assembly in favour of incorporation with Russia, it is officially announced in Moscow that the Far Eastern Republic, including Vladivostock, will become an integral part of Russia, which thus again extends uninterruptedly across Asia to the Pacific.

FIGHT FOR DIAMONDS

NATIVES FIRED ON IN JOHANNESBURG

JOHANNESBURG.—The fight between a European diamond digger and the native Kaal Plaats culminated in three hundred natives attacking two policemen. A number of white diggers armed themselves and assisted the police. Two natives were killed and three seriously wounded. The remainder took refuge in the sorrounding Kopjes. Thirty three arrests have been made. Police reinforcements are being rushed up.

PIRATES ATTACK BRITISH STEAMER.

ESCAPE WITH VALUABLE BOOTY.

Hong Kong.—The British steamer "Suian" has arrived from Macao where sixty five men boarded her as passengers. Two Indian guards were killed and the captain of the steamer and other officers and passengers wounded. The pirates ransacked the ship, boarded the junk near the port and escaped with booty valued at thousands of dollars.

SINKING OF "TOPOL BAMPO."

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Clexico.—It is reported that seventy men have perished in the sinking of the steamer "Topolo Bampo" in the Gulf of California. Most of them were labourers bound for the cotton fields in Lower California.

CONGRESS LEADERS IN CALCUTTA

ALL-INDIA COMMITTEE MEETING

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE POSTPONED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The All-India Congress Committee met to-day at 2 p.m. in the Indian Association Hall and Mr. C. R. Das presided. Of the 350 members about 200 were present including the following:—Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, Dr. Ansari, Mr. C. R. Dande, Dr. Munji, Mr. N. C. Kelkar Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Cholkar, Mr. Dipnarayan Singh, Lala Duni Chand, Jagatguru Sankaracharya of Saradah Pith, Pandit Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Abbas Tyebji, Mr. K. K. Chanda, Pandit Harkarnath Misra, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Mr. J. M. Mehta, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Swami Satyadeo, Mr. S. E. Stokes, Mr. Abhayankar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Kumari Lajavathi, Mr. Hardayal Nag, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Jumnalal Bajaj, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. M. K. Gandhi, Bi Amman, Mrs. C. R. Das, Mr. Moazam Ali, Dr. Ahmed Suleman Nadvi, Mr. H. Hayat, Mr. Pattabi Sitaram Aiya, Mr. Sherwani and Pundit Ambika Bajpai. Besides the members some distinguished visitors including ladies were present.

Mr. C. R. Das in opening the meeting said that on account of the difference of opinion on certain questions all of them were in an agitated mood. He hoped they would conduct the present deliberations in a manner befitting the worthy institution to which they belonged, expressing their views without heat. Each one was entitled to express his or her views on the important questions at issue. They ought to remember that whatever differences of opinion there might be on the questions, there were no differences of opinion among those who followed the Congress flag. They were out to-day for the attainment of Swaraj and they stood for the application of the method of non-violent Non-Cooperation. There might be difference of opinion as to whether a particular measure came or did not come within that definition. He asked them to keep in mind that they were as unanimous as members of any particular institution could be.

RESOLUTION ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then moved the following resolution:—This Committee accepts the report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee on the question of Civil Disobedience and resolves (a) that the country is not prepared at present to embark upon general mass Civil Disobedience but in view of the fact that a situation may arise in any part of the country demanding immediate resort to mass Civil Disobedience of a limited character for example the breaking of a particular law or non-payment of particular tax for which the people are ready, this Committee authorises the Provincial Committees to sanction such limited mass Civil Disobedience on their own responsibility if the conditions laid down for mass Civil Disobedience by this Committee in its Resolution No. 2 dated 4th November 1921 are fulfilled (b) that Resolution No. 2 passed by this Committee at Delhi on 4th November which gives the Provincial Committees all powers necessary to determine upon the resort to Civil Disobedience of any kind whatever be restored and the Resolution No. 1, clause 1 passed on 24th February to the extent that it conflicts with that resolution be cancelled provided that general mass Civil Disobedience is not permissible.

In moving the resolution he said that it was based on the unanimous report of the Civil Disobedience Committee resting on the overwhelming evidence recorded in every part of the country. Witnesses from various parts said that they were not ready for mass Civil Disobedience but they were ready for individual Civil Disobedience and it be launched at once against *chaukidari* and similar taxes. It would not be right and proper to take away from the Provincial Committees the right to declare such Civil Disobedience as permitted by the Delhi resolutions. Several amendments were proposed most of which related to the removal of the conditions laid down for launching Civil Disobedience. Discussion on them is proceeding.

LATER.

The All-India Congress Committee after a discussion of the five amendments moved by Moulvi Majid Baksh, Jagatguru Sankaracharya, Messrs. Surja Kumar Shome, Hardayal Nag and Dr. Mitter finished its business to-day. The amendments were put to vote and were lost by an overwhelming majority.

Maulana Ferozuddin then moved the following amendment:—This committee further resolves that in order to create a situation in all parts of the country favourable for immediate resort to mass Civil Disobedence of limited chracter or individual Civil Disobedience on a large scale, all the Provincial Committees should start picketing of foreign cloth in selected big centres of trade. After the debate on the amendment had continued for some time, it was put to vote and was lost. Pundit Motilal Nehru then briefly replied and the original resolution was put and carried by an overwhelming majority. The Committee adjourned at 9 p.m. and will resume its sitting to-morrow afternoon at the house of Mr. C. R. Das.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

ANTI-KEMALIST PROPAGANDA

COUP D'ETAT IN ITALY.

SIGNS OF RETURNING SANITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The following incident will, by the time this letter has been published, have been cleared up and dismissed from Indian minds as a thing satisfactorily concluded. It is not right, however, that it should be buried in that way; for it bears in itself a warning for the future. It should be beyond the power of non-Muslim reports and reporters to throw consternation into Muslim ranks. A recapitulation of the course of events here will perhaps make it possible to receive future reports of a similar nature with more firmness.

Press Misrepresentation.

Certain press correspondents gave to a recent speech by Rafet Pasha, the new Governor of Thrace, a meaning which has created for a time a state of alarm among Muslims in England and supporters of the Indian Khilafat movement. Rafet Pasha had referred, in a speech in Constantinople, to the subject of Khilafat. Capt. Loch, in the "Daily Telegraph" of October 23, telegraphing from Constantinople, October 22, had said: "Speaking to a great crowd at Stamboul University, Rafet . . . declared that in future Turkey would cease to be a monarchy, but would not be a republic on Western lines either, since the latter were unrepresentative and corrupt. Turkey's system of Government is to be based on a popular sovereignty; her rulers must hold their power directly from the people, and the latter must be able to withdraw the mandate at will. A great mistake, Rafet declared, had been made when under Mohammed the Conqueror the idea of associating the religious and civil power in the person of the Sultan had taken root, and when it had later been put fully into practice by the Sultan-Khalif Selim. This, it seems, it is now proposed to rectify by leaving the Sultan simply as the religious head but depriving him of temporal authority. The statement by Rafet that, as the seat of the Khilafat, Constantinople would always be recognised lends colour to the reports that for the seat of Government some other town is being considered by the Nationalists."

The "Times's" report made Rafet Pasha to say: He had no objection to the maintenance of the Caliphiate, but the Caliph must be deprived of temporal power."

The effect of these and similar reports on Muslims here was in many cases electrical. One declared that, if Rafet Pasha's views were those of the Angora Government, they were a fatal blow. The Anglo-Ottoman Society, on the other hand, first reaffirmed its adherence to the Khilafat cause, and then declared that it refused to accept the above as an accurate interpretation of Rafet Pasha's statements. It pointed out that it did not reproduce the *ipsissima verba* Rafet Pasha, but was a translation by the reporter.

It hazarded the following version of the Angora representative's intention: "Nationalist representatives have been proclaimed as rebels and otherwise assailed by the present occupant of the throne. You might reasonably expect us to demand his abdication, as the sole means of assuring the sovereignty of the Assembly. We, however, prefer to proclaim and to enforce the unfettered control of the Assembly over all temporal affairs of Turkey, and to leave to the Khalifa the exercise of Khalifate functions." Subsequent news have borne out this attitude.

Effect on Turkish Friends.

English friends of Turkey and of India found some of the Muslims as sceptical as themselves about these anti-Khalifa reports. They pointed out the numerous affirmations by Angora of the defence of the Khalifat in the hands of this dynasty. The "Muslim Standard" said: "They (the Nationalists) have expressed in no uncertain terms their loyalty to the sacred institutions of the Khalifat." "Hind" (London) said: "We have all along looked upon the Turks as the custodians of the seat of Khilafat, and anything tending to endanger the integrity . . . the central issue, agreed upon by them, will not be expected to meet the approval of the Mussulmans. That the Turks themselves are equally conscious of the charge they are called upon to perform is not in any way in doubt."

These efforts to restore confidence were luckily backed by fresh evidence. Hamid Bey, head of the Red Crescent, was reported by Mr. John Clayton in the "Daily Telegraph" as follows: "The Khalifat belongs to the present dynasty, it is contended. No Muhammadan power desires a change, so it remains where it is." Rafet Pasha was afterwards stated to have disclaimed some portion at least of the intentions which he was reported to have expressed. Very soon the Turkish papers came to hand and bore out what the friends of Angora had maintained. The report of Rafet Pasha's speech, as it appears in the Turkish daily "Vakat", is quite different from the tinctured accounts which caused all this natural anxiety. In the issue of the "Times" of October 31 appeared a report that Rafet Pasha was received by the Sultan in an interview of four hours' duration at which an agreement was arrived at, on the modifications that will probably be made in the constitutional regime, and the temporal power of the Sultan. A Constantinople message to Paris

(Continued on page 10.)

PARSIS AND PERSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is no doubt that a wave of the intensest nationalism is now passing over the Parsee community in India as it is passing over all the smaller nations of the world. They are now almost feverishly eager and keen to revive their ancient glories not only in India but also in Persia and amongst their kinsmen brethren in Persia. They desire in the first place to establish hospitals and dispensaries, schools and colleges in the principal cities in Persia, especially those where there are Zoroastrian colonies giving the benefit of such institutions to all Persians alike without distinction of creed as far as possible. And in the second place they desire to help the Persians in reviving their trades and industries, and if possible their past military glory. But both these lines of principal operations in order to be effective and successful cannot be left to the management rather to the tender mercies of charity or those charitably disposed. They must be run especially the second line of works on strictly business principles so that numbers of the Parsees may be compelled to take a keen interest in and watch with jealous eyes over the progress of the business.

This object can only be attained by forming a limited company to be styled "THE PARSEE-PERSIA TRADING CO., LTD" with an initial capital of 15 lacs of rupees divided into a lac of shares of Rs. 15 each to be called in at the rate of Rs. 2 with application and Re. 1 on allotment and thereafter Re. 1 every half year per share. The Agents and Secretaries and Trustees should be Sir Hormusji D. Adenwalla & Bros. with a directorate of 15 picked Parsee gentlemen of position and the best talents, including 3 Zoroastrian Persians if possible to remain in office for 6 years at a stretch with power to fill in vacancies, resignations etc. if any should take place. It is proposed that 10 out of the following gentlemen of position and light and leading in and devotion to the community may with their consent be selected as the first Directors to the proposed company, viz:—

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, Sir D. M. Petit, Sir Cawasji Jehanghir, Mr. Cawasji Jehanghir (Junior), Sir D. J. Tata, The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha, Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Mr. R. D. Tata, Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr Maneckjee C. Petit Mr. Jehanghir K. Mehta, Mr. Jehinghir B. Petit, Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Camaji Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia, Mr. A. Godrej, Mr. Cawasji N. Chhoi, Mr. Rustomji Kuka, Mr. H. P. Mody, Khan Bahadur Dr. J. C. Daji, Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji P. Master, Dr. Jehanghir J. Cursetjee, Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Sardar Khan Bahadur Adarji M. Dalal of Broach, Sardar Mody of Surat, Sardar Khan Bahadur Rustamji Vakil of Ahmedabad, Khan Bahadur Cawasji D. Dhunbhura, of Blusar, Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji R. Mehta of Karachi, Khan Bahadur Katrak of Karachi, Mr. Ardeshir Mama of Karachi, Mr. P. J. Murzban, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Mr. Dinshaw J. Irani.

It is a matter for congratulation to the Parsee community that Sir Hormusji D. Adenwalla & Bros. with the unique experience of business with Arabia and Africa have generally consented to act as Agents, etc. of the proposed new Company, and that the Hon. Sir Jamshedjee Jeejebhoy Bart. K.C.S.I. Khan Bahadur Rustamji Vakil of Ahmedabad, the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha, Kt. Sardar Bahadur Khan Bahadur Dalal of Broach, Mr. Ardeshir Godrej, Mr. Cawasji Chhoi, Mr. Rustamji Kuka.—who only have been by this time approached—have kindly consented to act as Directors; while the Central Bank of India has also generously offered to act as Bankers for the Company without charging at first any commission. Messrs. Muna & Mulla will be the Company's Solicitors. Further a certain Parsee philanthropist has promised to subscribe for 3 lacs of the Company's shares.

The qualifications for Directorship should consist in the holding of at least 300 shares in the Company. The Directors should be Parsees only and should charge no fees, unless and until the Company's profits amount to 25 per cent. in the least upon the capital called in. The Agents' commission should be chargeable at 10 per cent. only after annual profits amounting to at least 15 per cent upon the Company's called-in capital are appropriated as hereinafter provided. The Directorate should have the power to increase the capital of the Company if they should deem it to be advisable to do so.

The profits of the Company, if any, should be divided into 3 parts. The first part should be allocated to the distribution of yearly dividends at 4 to 6 per cent. amongst the shareholders and thereafter 3 per cent. of the profits should be assigned for the purposes of medical relief and education and the remainder, if any, should be carried to the Reserve Fund.

The objects of the Company will be from time to time:—

(a) to found dispensaries and hospitals and other institutions for medical relief and schools and colleges for elementary as well as higher and scientific and technical education.

(b) to establish industries and trades suited to the prevalent conditions of the country.

(c) The registered office of the Company should be located in Bombay only with branches, if necessary, at important Parsee centres in British India.

But before starting any trade or industry the Company must be bound to send out at the expense of the first call of the share capital, a representative powerful mission to Persia for making investigations on the spot and ascertaining the ways and means, if any, of opening safe and sound business and trade and industrial lines, and submitting their reports to the Board of Directors, who should print and publish it for the information of the share-holders.

The work of the Company at the start, subject to any modifications that may be made by the Mission spoken of above, may run along the following lines:—

(1) Opening trade relations with Persia.

(2) Exporting grain, carpets, dried fruits and dried skins now lying idle for want of transport;

(3) Repairing and keeping in repair the roads:—

(a) Kasra Shirin—Kasvin to Teheran;

(b) Teheran—Isphahan—Shiraz—Bushire

(4) Opening a motor service on roads mentioned in No. 3.

(5) Opening the granary of the East (as it used to be called) enclosed by the following places:—

Moohamera—Cham—Ahtaz—and Shiraz.

(6) Building light railways a long the roads mentioned in No. 5.

(7) Importing goods required by Persians.

(8) Starting medical posts on main roads in Persia

(9) Eventually spreading the influence through FARS and KERMAN and thereby getting in touch with India.

(10) Extending the Quetta Railway to Kerman.

(11) Insisting on restrictions now placed on Zoroastrian s in Persia being removed

Yours etc.

R. K. DADACHANJI

Princess Street, Bombay.

A Burmese ex-constable charged with assault on a European lady in a railway carriage on the Prome line has been convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and thirty lashes. The case has been heard in camera by the District Magistrate, Tharrawaddy.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI

REMOVED FROM SABARMATI JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 21.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani was removed from the Sabarmati jail only yesterday evening. There is no truth in the report that he had been bodily removed from his cell.

The deputy jailor is under suspension for aiding some political prisoners to communicate with their friends outside.

CASE OF ERSKINE CHILDERS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Master of Rolls in Dublin has ordered that no sentence of the Military court which has tried Erskine Childers shall be carried out pending his decision with regard to the application for a writ for Habeas Corpus. The case of Childers and of eight others is reported to have resulted in the death sentence for illegal posession of arms.

POPE TO HOLD SECRET CONSISTORY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Rome.—Pope Pius the Eleventh has decided to hold a secret consistory on eleventh December and public on the fourteenth. His Holiness has not yet notified all the points on which he wishes to confer. It is reported that the Pope offered a Cardinalate to the German Jesuit Father Ehrle, the Librarian of the Vactican, who declined but who is being urged to reconsider his decision.

QUEEN MARY'S INTEREST IN THE POOR.

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The revelation of how Queen Mary enters into the life of the people was afforded to-day when forty-two thousand garments made by Her Majesty's Needle Work Guild for the sick and the poor of London were exhibited at the Imperial Institute. Among the garments were several quaint wool quirts for babies worked in crochet by the Queen's own hands Seams of silk lining shewed also that the Queen works with sewing machine or priest needle as neatly as any of her feminine subjects.—B. O. W.

WHY THE CHINESE CABINET RESIGNED

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Peking.—The arrest of Lo Wen Ken was the result of the demand of the chairman of the House of Representatives who handed the President a statement of the charges against him. The Cabinet's resignation meant a protest against the arrest being carried out on a police court warrant, whereas the Premier claims it should have been done by an order of a higher court.

Peking.—The House of Representatives has decided by 375 votes to 28 to impeach Lo Wen Kan. The House, also, passed resolution declaring that the revised Austrian Loan agreement was void as it had not been submitted to Parliament.

DEATH OF A NOVELIST.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Los Angelos.—The well-known playwright and novelist Mr. G. H. Howard has been found dead in a room filled with gas. His friends say he had been despondent for some time as a result of the wounds contracted while serving with the British forces during the war.

REDUCTION OF NAVAL OFFICERS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Paris.—The Minister of Marine has tabled a bill reducing the number of naval officers by 754 to 3023 effecting a saving of thirteen million francs.

WOMEN BARRISTERS IN ENGLAND.

DELHI, Nov. 21.

For the first time women barristers appeared in law courts to-day in wig and gown. They were Miss Ashford and Miss Helena Normanton. No formal ceremony had been arranged to welcome them but the importance of the occasion was fully realised by those present. Miss Normanton has declared her intention of making speciality of divorce cases.—B. O. W.

[Miss Helena Normanton, was for some time joint-editor of "India," the Indian National Congress weekly in England, which was closed by a resolution of the Congress. She has evinced a keen interest in Indian affairs.]

MEANING OF SWARAJYA.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS' EXPOSITION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Home Rule League a lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on "The work before us," Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas said that the time had come in India when men of every political party should come forward and discuss in the open the best methods for attaining responsible self-government for India. A clear-cut definition of responsible self-government, Home Rule or Swarajya had not yet been given as there were different interpretations on the subject among different people. Dadabhai Nowroji, meant it to be self-government within the British Empire. Mr. C. R. Das easily said Swarajaya was undefinabe while the "Bombay Chronicle" maintained that the government should be responsible to the people, no matter whether the administration was in the hands of Indians or not. The Indian National Congress which represented the voice of India admitted in its fold even those who did not believe in the British connection. Mr. Jamnadas next defined Swarajya as being self-government within the British Common-wealth. He wanted India's internal affairs to be managed by Indians but at the same time did not wish to do away with the British connection. A few days ago Mrs. Annie Besant had outlined a scheme which was not her own but had been formulated after considerable discussion in 1921 Club of Madras by eminent Indians. Referring to the Congress, Mr. Jamnadas said that its membership was only four millions whereas the number of electors under the Reforms Act was six millions. The elected representatives in the council had therefore better right to speak on behalf of the masses than the Congress. He thought that the final form of Swarajya should be determined not by England but by India. Mr. Jamnadas incidentally paid a tribute to Mr. Horniman whom he described as one of the ablest journalists that ever existed in the world.

Mr. H. P. Mody in according of a vote of thanks to the speaker said that khadi was not an aim or end in itself to attain Swarajya. If Indians distrusted each other then Swarajya would be for a section of the people and for the rest bondage. He therefore urged them all to exercise tolerance for the opponents.

When Mr. D. G. Dalve was proceeding to move a vote of thanks to the chairman, the audience with a thundering sound shouted "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai" and dispersed.

AKALIS' NEXT MOVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 21.

There is a rumour current here that the Akalis will now endeavour to take possession of the buildings close to the Golden Temple at present occupied by the police post. The land on which the police post is situated is said to be under dispute, the Municipality and the Prabhandak Committee both laying claim to it.

AKALI PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 20.

The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee state that certain Akalis have been on hunger strike for ten days in Jhang Jail as a protest against the punishment meted out to them and at Attock Jail Akalis have been punished for breaking the Jail regulations by shouting religious cries on various pretexts. Committee also state that they have now taken possession of all lands and houses attached to Gurukabagh Gurudwara including the *langar* (free kitchen) that was withheld from them by police for one day.

PUNITIVE POLICE AT PRO-AKALI VILLAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 21.

The working members of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee have called an nrgent meeting for to-morrow afternoon to discuss the present situation and to decide on future action.

Dr. Satyapal and Pandit Ram Gopal, Secretary, Arya Swarajya Sabha, Lahore, are making speeches to-night at Jallianwala Bagh.

The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee state that the Akalis in Attock Jail are now on hunger strike and, also, that punitive police have been posted at eight pro-Akali villages in the Lahore District.

LEADERS' QUIBBLING DEPRECATED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 21.

Addressing a meeting Mr. S. M. Paranjpe, a prominent Mulshi Peta Satyagrahi, who had been recently released, deprecated the leaders quibbling in the present Council controversy and expressed he was sorry to find the Civil Disobedience Committee concluding that the country was not yet ripe for mass civil disobedience in spite of the splendid sacrifices at Guru-ka-Bagh and Mulshi Peta. It was suicidal and fatal to the best interests of the country to retrace their steps to the position of Amritsar Congress. He declared wrecking the reforms and boycott from within had become unintelligible to the nation.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

The storm in the Bay is moderately severe. It is about forty miles south-east of Cocanada and is likely to cross the coast near Cocanada at about noon to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa and on the north Madras coast and local in Chota Nagpur. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Bengal and Bihar.

The chief amounts are:—Cuttack, Vizagapatam and Gopalpur half an inch, Calingapatam three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall on coasts of north Madras and Orissa and extension into the Central Provinces.

FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) Nov. 20.

Doctor Harold Mann, Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, has been touring in rural areas in Sind for the last fortnight with the object of popularising his scheme of carrying on agricultural improvements through cooperative societies. In a interview about the future of agriculture in Sind and in the Presidency Dr. Mann said there was immediate scope for increasing by 20 to 30 per cent the total agricultural produce in Sind and in the Presidency by improved methods of agriculture and he was of opinion that the same was true about the rest of India. The charge of conservatism against Indian peasantry was a libel. Indian peasantry, like the peasantry in other countries, were as conservative as they must be. He also repudiated the popular theory that illiteracy or absence of elementary education was a necessary bar against all agricultural development in the country. What the Indian peasantry really lacked, Dr. Mann pointed out, was resources, chiefly, capital for experiments and improvements. Unlike the European peasantry, Indian peasantry lived without absolutely any capital except land and perhaps a pair of oxen and cheap primitive implments. The rest was borrowed capital at very high interest. His one object was to organise agriculturists in order that they should have resources to improve agriculture, increase produce, and safeguard their own interests. At present he was carrying this out through cooperative societies and by conducting experiments on the agriculturists' own farms.

SWAMI VISHARANAND RELEASED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LYALLPUR, Nov. 21.

Swami Visharamand Saraswati of Dehra Dun was released from Lyallpur Jail this morning without public knowledge. He was to be released on 22nd November and Congress and Khilafat Committees and the Sanatandharma Sabha were arranging for a fitting procession. This could not be done because of the release of the Swamiji one day earlier.

"BARODA SAMACHAR" ALLOWED TO CONTINUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20.

The "Baroda Samachar", a vernacular weekly, published in Baroda was ordered by the Durbar to cease publication and to close the press for publishing a translation of an article headed "Autocratism in Baroda", from the "Bombay Chronicle" of 25th August but on an appeal being made Dewan, Sir Manubhai has ordered the press to continue.

ANNIVERSARY OF MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

The first anniversary of the Moplah Train Tragedy at Podanur was celebrated in Poona last night by holding a public meeting under the auspices of the Poona Camp Khilafat Committee, Dr. Gore presiding. Mr. Mohiudin, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Calicut and Mr. Gopal, Secretary, Congress Committee, Calicut, had also come to Poona and taken part in the celebration. Both these gentlemen explained what had occurred in Malabar.

LATE DR. J. A. TURNER.

A joint meeting of the members of the Bombay Sanitary Association, the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League and the League for Combating Venereal Disease, came off on Tuesday evening at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, to pass a resolution expressing sorrow at the demisee of Dr. J. A. Turner, Late Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality. Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, presided. The President said that the late Dr. Turner was his friend and co-worker in the cause of sanitation in Bombay. He, then, read out a few letters from several sympathisers, including one from Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Madras, expressing his deep sorrow at the death of Dr. Turner and forwarding Rs. 50 to any memorial that the meeting decided.

Mr. Cadell, moved a resolution placing on record the meeting's sense of sorrow at the death of the Late Dr. Turner and requesting the Chairman to convey to Mrs. Turner an expression of its sympathy.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Cadell paid an eloquent tribute to the late Dr. Turner.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan seconded the resolution.

Dr. A. Veigas supported the resolution and it was ultimately passed, all standing.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, next moved: That a Committee to include:—Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., Dr. A. G. Viegas, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Dr. D. B. Master, Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. P. R. Cadell, The Secretary, W.I. Turf Club and Dr. Sorab C. Hormusjee be appointed to collect funds for and to carry out a scheme for commemorating the late Dr. Turner, in a suitable manner.

Dr. N. H. Choksey seconded the resolution, which after being supported by Rao Bahadur Pai, was put to vote and declared carried.

The President then announced a donation of Rs. 1,000 from Dr. De Monte for the memorial.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will find a place for the following few lines in the columns of your illustrious paper.

The franchise or the right of voting in favour of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is recently extended to tenants paying a monthly rent of Rs. 10 or upwards, although it had been the practice in the past to cause this election to be made by house owners only. It will easily be perceived that this new practice of election has increased the number of voters by leaps and bounds and major portion of voters will now, of course, large consist of persons such as officials the etc. In view of this fact it is indeed essential that every sort of suitable opportunity should be afforded by the requisite authorities to such voters in respect of a suitable time. This as it would be vain to deny, can be done in no better way than either by opening the polling stations from 7 a.m. or by declaring the voting day as a public holiday

I therefore, cannot but earnestly hope that this suggestion will meet attention it deserves and the chief and sole aim of extending this enfranchisement will thereby be said to have been accomplished.—Yours, etc.

HIRA MANIK R.

After garrisoning the Fort William for two years the Queen's Own Royal West Ken Regiment leaves Calcutta to-day for Poona. They will be replaced by Cameron Highlander R. W.

BURMA COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

A FEW BURMANS TAKING PART.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 21.

Polling is taking place to-day for the Legislative Council and is proceeding quietly without any incident. A fair number of Indians are voting, but only a few Burmans. Two more manifestoes have been issued appealing to the Burmans and the Indians not to take part in the election.

C. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 21.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council met yesterday, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis presiding. Before business of the day commenced, Mr. Dixit moved the adjournment of the house to urge on the Government extreme desirability of carrying out unanimous recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee as far as they lay within the jurisdiction of the local Government. As more than twenty councillors supported the motion and the Governor having allowed discussion, it was taken up at 4 o'clock.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis announced that he would be willing to accept the committee's recommendations and work on Rs. 10,000 a year without expressing any opinion whether the recommendation was intrinsically wise or not. The announcement was greeted with loud cheers and several councillors congratulated him. Two more interesting resolutions were moved, one urging discontinuance of exodus to Pachmarhi and another demanding the release of the political prisoners. Both the resolutions were, however, thrown out by the Council.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 21.

At yesterday's sitting of the Local Legislative Council the adjournment of the House to consider the Retrechment Committee's unanimous recommendations as far as they lay under local Government's jurisdiction was moved by Mr. Dixit, the Deputy President. It was allowed by the Governor and was taken up. Mr. Dixit in a short speech moved the resolution and then at about at 5-24 in the evening moved that the debate be closed and closure having been by oral voting negatived, Mr. Dixit demanded a poll which was refused. Mr. Difit again repeated his request for a poll but was summarily refused. He then immediately put in his resignation of his Deputy Presidentship and of his membership as he maintained that the President's ruling necessarily implied his unfitness to be a member of the council.

INJUNCTION AGAINST BAREILLY MUNICIPAL BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BAREILLY, Nov. 20.

The additional Munsiff of Bareilly has granted an injunction against the local Municipal Board requiring it within two months to repair Kutcherry Road according to the approved methods, to remove the dust lying on it and to water it both morning and evening at suitable hours. In spite of repeated adjournments the Municipal Board did not defend the suit. So it appears that the tax payers after all are not without remedies against the defaulting Municipal Board.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED FOR SALE OF KHADI.

The Secretary Bombay P.C.C. writes:—

Volunteers and sympathetic workers who are willing to hawk Khadi during their leisure hours are earnestly requested to register their name and address in their respective wards for carrying on an intensive Khadi propaganda from 18th November to 18 December 1922.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Coal shares bore some evidence of profit-taking to-day, but on the whole yesterday's improvement was well maintained. New features were good enquiry for kaurdi up to Rs. 14-8, and a limited demand for Charabar round Rs. 6. South Govindpurs were quoted again after a long absence but buyers were only offering Rs. 1-12. Howrahs and Clives were steady and both hardened a few annas at midday. Northbrooks were weak. Heavier jute stocks show practically no change and the business was below normal. Cottons were steady but attracted little interest. Kesorams continue to be asked for Industrials were dull and uninteresting. Tea shares were inactive but in several cases prices showed improvement. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent. Government paper at 49-8, 6 per cent. Bonds (1927) at 101-2.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1337 s.l. and (contributory) 330, Tata Industrial Bank 7-8 discount c.d.

Railways:—Katakhal Lalabazar Railway 50.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 382, Dunbar 298, Kesoram 11-4.

Jute:—Alliance 505, Budge Budge 455, Clive 37, Craig 7-15, Delta (pref.) 95, Fort Gloster 780 c.d., Howrah 47, Kamarhatty 560 s.l. and pref. 93, Naihati 343 x.d., Northbrook 55-8 c.d., Reliance 47-4, Standard 372 x.d. s.l. and pref. 90, Union 450 x.d., Waverley 9-8 s.o.l.

Coal:—Baraboni 15-2, Bengal 829-8, Bhalgora 18, Bokaro Ramgurh 43-12, Burrakur 37-12, Century 3, Equitable 26, Gopalichuck 12-12, Imperial 12-8, Jainty West 7, Kalapahari 29-4, Kosonda and Nyadee 27-8, Kaurdi 14-8, Lakurka 22, Nazira 8-12, New Bhum 37-4, New Kendah 12-4, South Govindpur 1-14, Talcher 9-6, Union 10.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 52, Hume Pipe 1-4, Bengal Flour 196 s.o.l. B I Corporation (ord) 8-14 s.l., Indo-Burma Tin 4, Indian Wood Products 8-4, Madan Theatres 6.

Tea:—Bishnauth 17-4, Namburnadi (ord) 10-8.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and thirtyone-thirtytwo pence and demand bills one shilling four pence.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

RAJKOT TEAM'S REVERSE.

H. H. the Thakoresaheb of Rajkot's team met with the first reverse of its cricket tour in Bombay at the hands of the Hindu Gymkhana. The first day's play of this fixture on Monday saw the visitors nearly a century in arrears and the Gymkhana first innings, which was completed yesterday, placed the latter in a winning position of a century and five runs ahead of their opponents. There was still chance of averting rank defeat, if not of emerging the best out of the fray, for the Rajkot team but their batsmen failed to improve the opportunity and were beaten by nine wickets and eight runs. They put in 201 in their second venture and when they applied the closure at 4-35 p.m. with one wicket in hand, they were only 96 runs to the good. S. M. Dalvi again played a fine innings for 48 (not out) and with B. D. Jog knocked off the difference of 96 in just 30 minutes. This hurricane scoring is the more remarkable, even on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, in that 104 runs were rattled up in only 13 overs. It must be recorded, also, that only one extra was conceded in the last total as against 32 in the first innings.

The third fixture of the Rajkot Team comes off to-day and to-morrow with the Islam Gymkhana on their ground.

The score was:—

	Runs.
RAJKOT TEAM—1st Innings	157
HINDU GYMKHANA—1st Innings	262

RAJKOT TEAM.
Second Innings.

	Runs.
Deoji b Godambe	36
Gagoobha st Jog b R M Gandhi	32
Ghanashyamji run out	14
H H the Thakoresaheb c Jai b Godambe	1
Chayya b R M Gandhi	9
Mathial b-b-w b Godambe	5
Ramji b Godambe	22
Bhaichand run out	37
Chunilal b R M Rama	21
Mali not out	14
Shivram not out	6
Extras	4
Total	201

HINDU GYMKHANA.
Second Innings.

	Runs.
S M Dalvi not out	48
L P Jai l-b-w b Chayya	13
B D Jog not out	42
Rest—did not bat.	
Extras	1
Total (for 1 wkt.)	104

KARACHI RACES.

HANDICAPS.

KARACHI, Nov. 21.

The following are the Handicaps for Karachi Autumn Meeting, Second Day.

THE INDUS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Dalcassina 11-3; Hitania 11-2; Fair Mac 11-0; Mujloon 11-0, Cheho 10-7; Cissie 10-3; Bachu 9-10.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Diamond King 9-2; Tommy 9-1; Sir Visto 8-10; Rare Find 8-6; Hicker 7-13.

THE SANDSPIT HANDICAP.—Distance 4 furlongs.

Sweet 10-10; Dharina 10-7; Zawert 8-0; Jubilee 7-13; Mishki 8-4; Countess 7-7; Gulandam 7-7.

THE KARACHI HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Sandocia 10-3; Ardvreck 9-12; Iron Cross 9-7; Lassie 9-5; Dark Night 8-9; Sit Still 8-7; John Boy 7-7; Duke 7-7.

THE MEDINA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Carlisle 8-9; Auditor 8-4; Chungiz 7-3.

THE CLIFTON HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Wangy 10-12; Rosaleen 9-7; Timour 9-0; Mujloon 9-0; Dispute 8-12; Brenock 8-7; Kavatra 8-0; Badial 7-9.

CRICKET.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Port Elizabeth.—In a match against the Eastern Province, M.C.C. made 340 for nine wickets and declared. The Eastern Province made 127 (Gilligan took 7 for 75.) They then followed on and made 158 for 6.

Melbourne.—Victoria beat M.C.C. by two wickets.

PAVESI WINS 100 KILOMETRE WALK.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Milan.—The hundred kilometre walk from Tirescia to Milan was won by Pavesi in nine hours fifty-one minutes thirty-seven seconds which is a world's record.

"KID" LEWIS BEATS ROLAND TODD

LONDON, Nov. 20.

"Kid" Lewis, the holder, beat Roland Todd to-night on points in the contest at Holland Park for the Middleweight Championship of Britain.

In the fight at the Hollond Park for the British Middleweight Championship, Lewis did most of the attacking but met with a very sound defence indeed and found the greatest difficulty in landing his famous punches to the body. Todd frequently jabbed his left to Lewis' face and hooked rights and lefts to head in fighting.

Half way through the contest, Todd was leading on points, but afterwards "Kid" Lewis gradually got an upper hand and had the better of the last few rounds, thus enabling him to win an even struggle.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon have left Madras on tour to the northern districts of the Presidency.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was the guest of Major Pears and the officers of the Second Lancers at a dinner on the evening of 21st instant at Poona.

His Excellency accompanied by Captain J. H. Carmichael, Aide-de-Camp, arrived from Mahableshwar on Monday afternoon.

There was a dinner party at Government House on Monday evening.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon unveiled on Tuesday a bronze statue of the late Maharaja of Venkatagiri.

Paris.—The death has occurred of Marcel Proust the novelist.

Malta. The "Malaya" will not leave until November 23rd.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

JOTTINGS.

(Continued from page 4)

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN EXCHANGE.

Though in theory Australia and Britain have the same standard and system of currency the Anglo-Australian exchange has been causing of late periodical trouble of some gravity. In 1920 when Australia was struggling with a heavy adverse balance of trade, her exchange was affected, owing to the deadest the Government of that country made against the export of gold. There was no means of remittance open to the Australian importers to meet their obligations in London. After three months of grave dislocation and friction the situation righted itself. Recently, however, the exchange problem has once more cropped up, but this time in a radically different form. Trade balance has swung the other way, and the Australian exporters have huge balances to their credit, which they do not know how to bring to their country. Apparently Britain is not prepared to see a wholesale export of gold to correct the situation. The solution now put forward aims at issuing notes in Australia against the deposit of gold or securities in London tt the credit of Australia, which can then be carried over to Australia at any convenient moment. The solution, however, will have no permanent value if the usual cupidity and conservatism of the English bankers induces them to welcome the accumulation of Australian gold and securities in London, without shouldering the corresponding obligation to allow gold and securities to go out to Australia in the event of that country needing them for her own internal trade finance. The experience of India in this regard is too bitter for any part of the Empire to ignore it.

RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF INDIAN AND BRITISH LABOUR.

During an interesting discussion in the loyal Economic society on this subject in mail-week, it was suggested that the experience of Madras mill operatives went to show that 2.67 hands" in an Indian cotton mill are equal to one in a Lancashire mill. If ths figure is the result as alleged, of a specific inquiry at Messrs. Binny & Co.,s mills, the previous belief in this matter will have to be revised, while the argument for fiscal protection even to the well entrenched cotton industry will be considerably strengthened.

RUBBER RESTRICTION SCHEME.

The British colonial Office in mail week stevenson ed the completion of the so called stevenous scheme under which it is sought to restrict the exportable surplus of crude rubber from territories controlled by the British Rubber Growers Association. Legislation to this effect has been passed in the colonies affected and the object to raise the price has been apparently achieved. The plan, briefly stated, is intended to hold down exports by imposing a minimum duty upon 60 per cent of the standard production," with an extra duty of 4d. a lbs. for the next 5 per cent. additional shipments, and 1d. a lb. for each 5 per cent higher. If this arrangement does not result in raising the price of crude rubber to one shilling a pound during the first three months of its operation, the exportable surplus or standard production liable to minimum tax will automatically be reduced in the next three months to 53 p.c., with further restrictions per quarter until a fair price is established. To carry out the scheme a Central Advisory Board is established in London with corresponding local boards in the Colonies affected criticism against the scheme does not question the main object of price raising by legislative restriction, but is centred upon the inefficacy of control in British area when dutch and other rubber growers are free to increase their out put and reduce the price, not to mention the practical difficulty of determining the datum line of "standard production" in the case of each field. But the B. R. G A. controls 34 per cent of the total area, and so there is a fair chance of the price being raised by such means. Meanwhile the rubber output of 1922 is expected to exceed the record output of 344,000 tons in 1920.

AN EXAMPLE OF INDUSTRIAL ADJUSTMENT.

The following table extracted from the "Economist," affords on instructive example of voluntary adjustment in the industrial world.

Industry	No. of Work People Affected by Wages Changes in 1921.	Net Reduction in Weekly wages Bill in 1921.	Net Reduction per Head per Week in 1921.	Net Reduction per Head per Week in Period Jan. 1 to Sep. 30, 1922.
		£	£ s d	£ s p
Mining and quarrying.	1,290,000	2,588,000	2 0 0	0 10 4
Iron and steel ..	240,000	475,000	1 19 7	0 19 0
Building & allied trades ..	450,000	304,000	0 13 6	0 15 1
Textiles ..	1,010,000	651,000	0 12 11	0,7 11
Engineering & ship building ..	1,730,000	1,054,000	0 12 3	0 17 1
Transport	910,000	388,000	0 8 6	0 8 11
Public utility services	340,000	134,000	0 7 10	0 9 0

While in 1920, the average wage level was 170 per cent. to 180 per cent higher than the pre - war level at the and of September, 1922, as a result of these reductions, the average was only 75 to 80 per cent. above pre-war level on the other hand the cost of living was about 78 per cent. higher.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Nov.	14 42
Dec.	..
Jan.	14 12
Feb.	..
Mar.	13 90
April	..
May	13 76
June	..
July	13 58
Aug.	..
Sept.	12 99
Oct.	..
Egyptians	..
[illegible]	27 81
[illegible]	18 05
[illegible]	18 15

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov 20th.

		To-days Prices.
Spot at New York.	Dec.	24 9 —.65
	Jan.	24 89—.61
	Mar.	24 9 —.54
	May.	24 76—.52
	Liverpool, Nov. 20th	
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	Jan.	13 9 —.10
	Mar	13 79—.18
	May	13 7 —.18
	July	13 48—.13

London, Nov. 20th

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 Quiet.
Bar Gold £ 4-11-11 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/2 Dull

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

To-day Reuter reported 61 points lower in American futures. The decline in that market was due to heavy selling and lack of buying power. We look for an upward tendency of prices in the American markets owing to the strength of the statistical position.

The local market continues to rule nervous and the sentiment in the bazar is still bearish but we do not think that our prices can be maintained at such a low parity compared with the prices of Americans and before the end of January we look for a narrowing of the difference. As we do not look for any lasting reaction in the American markets but rather for a continued upward tendency of values, we think that we may at any moment see prices in this market advancing and recommend buying on declines.

The Marwari Bazaar opened this morning for F.G. M.G. Broach April-May at Rs. 456, advanced to Rs. 458 on buying by Marwari jobbers. It then going down by half a rupee again advanced to Rs. 460 on buying by a Marwari operator, the rate at 4 p.m. ruled at Rs. 459. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 462. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 461 and closed at Rs. 464. Fine M.G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 404 and going up by a rupee and a half declined to Rs. 403-8 on selling by a Commission House, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 406-8; whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 404, advanced to Rs. 407 on general buying, the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 407-8. F.G. M.G. Bengal December-January Rs. 331 and March Rs. 337 nominal.

There continues to be a good demand for ready staple cotton and stocks of desirable qualities are getting small, whilst arrivals of new crops have been delayed owing to recent rains.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 21st

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May.	464
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	336
F. G. Bengal ..	March ..	34 2
Fine. Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	410 1/2
Fine Oomera	March.	414

K. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 21st

		Rs
F. G Broach	April-May	460
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	335
Fully " "	March	340
"	Dec.-Jan.	404
Five Oomra	March	407

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 21st

Description,	Super-fine	F Good	Good	Fine	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	.. .. ..	350	335	325	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	..	410	394	380	.. ..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.		449	425	410	.. ..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.		425	410	395	.. ..
M. G. Southern	.. .. ..	505	495	485	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 45 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21th Nov. 1922.

Cotton	7,437 Bales.
Wheat	5,474 Cwts.
Linseed	2,835 "
Rape, etc.	901 "
Gingellyseed	1,254 "
Poppyseed	1,872 "
Groundnuts	463 "
Castorseed	3,394 "
Rice	39,341 "
Myrabolams	170 "
Cottonseed	12,777 "
Mowrasseed	798 "
Gram	6 2 "
Juwar	3,034 "
Masur	93 "
Barley	684 "
Bajry	968 "
Coal	8,824 "

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY Nov. 21.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 15 to 13 points down.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, dated the 20th instant.

"Absence of buying power. General realizing, Wall St. selling absorbed by scaledown buying."

COTTON STATISTICS.

WEEKLY REPORT.

	Bombay, Nov. 21st. Year. 1922-23 Bs.	Year. 1921-22. Bs.
Receipts for the bi- week from 17th Nov. to 2 th Nov, 1922	19,997	37,541
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 20th Nov 1922 ..	118,181	3,89,831
Shipments for the bi-week from 17th Nov. to 20th Nov. 1922 Europe ..	1,787	318
China, Japan and Coast Ports	2,9018	..
Total ..	30,805	318
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 20th Nov. 1922	..	..
Europe	1,19,563	1,67,351
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,93,935	2,63,671
Total ..	3,15,503	4,34,023
Afloat to Harbour Europe	3,095	747
China, Japan and Coast Ports	3,250	6.729

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-3-3.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-3-3.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-2-9.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 83-8-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 83-8-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82-15.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling D.D. 1/3 29/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/3 15/16.
Bank's selling D.D. 1/3 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D.A. 1/4 5/32.
Bank's buying T.T. 1/4
Bank's buying D.D. 1/4 1/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Uncertain but steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D.D. Frcs. 400.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D.A. Frcs. 430.
Bank's buying D.D. Frcs. 420.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T.T. Rs. 162½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D.P. Rs. 158.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 180.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 177½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 338.
London Gold ready—sh. 91-11.
London Silver ready—d.32-8.
London Silver forward—d.32-2
Tone of silver—Quiet—India sold, Bears covering.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, Dollars 4.49-1/4.
French Exchange, Frcs 61.90.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 24.10.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 66.20.
Italian Exchange, Lires 95.70.
German Exchange, Mrks 28000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan, 84/4.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 101/2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 101/4.
6½ per cnt Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 66.

SHARES.

Looking at all the circumstances, it does not appear that there will be any great change in the market either way until the commencement of the next Vaida. The Bull Party are incined to go short with a view to bring down the prices for this Vaida, so as to be able to make their purchases more favourably for the next. Their plan did not succeed to-day as a well-known Parsee Broker appeared to be freely buying Kohinoors, Bombay Dyeing, Century and New Greats.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1325, India 97/8, Central 33/8, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 74.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2330, Alliance 250, Apolio 52/8, Birla Mills 55, Bombay Cotton 910, Bombay Dyeing 1250, Bradbury 980, Century 622/8, Central India 3460, Colaba Land 1830, Coorla 220 xd, Crescent 411/4, Edward Sassoon 390, Elphinstone 108, Fazulbhoy 1190, Gokak 210, Indian Bleaching 207/8, Indore-Malwa 560, Jamshed Mfg 310, Kastoorchand 640, Kohinoor 1715, Khatao 402/8 xd, Luxmi Cotton 4500 n, Madhavrao Scindia 200 n, Madhowji 350, Mathuradas 650, M Petit 3850, Meyer Sassoon 227/8, Morarji 5000, New Great 582/8, New City 545, Pabani 665, Pearls 870, Phoenix 750, Shapurji 203/12, Simplex 535, Standard 2000, Swan 925, Swadeshi 3460, Tata Mill 845 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 370, Bombay-Burma 430, Bombay-Burma N I 123/12, Bt Burma Pet 7/6, Bombay Tramway 101/4, Bombay Flour 1450, Bombay Steam 140, Bundi Cement 29/8 xd, Indian Cement 215, Katni ord 225, Katni def 1100, New India Insurance 16, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Iron ord 38/12, Tata Iron def 112/8, Tata Hydro 730, Tata Oil 26/4 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 21st

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3-15/16
Bank Demand	1-3-15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m /s	1 3 5/32
Fcs. Demand	400
American Dollars	338
Hongkong Dollars	180
Shanghai	244
Japan	762
Singapore	1771/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Nov. 21st

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	52 0 9	7 12 0
Wheat. White Cawnpore 70-30	49 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	50 0 0	7 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore.	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore.	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Thin ..	11 12 0	12 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	7 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	66 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	63 0 0	
Teelsed Black ..	60 0 0	
Poppyseed, White ..	13 0 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	62 0 0	12 0 0
Mowraseed	6 8 0	6 12 0
arley ..	37 0 0	
Castorseed ..	50 0 0	9 15 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat. May	7 14 3	
Linseed. May	12 0 6	
Cottri Seeds-RaadyDehuring.	35 0 0	

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS. (THROUGH THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Nov. 21st

	Rs. a. p
Khaddi:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	..
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 36/40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb	..
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 9 6
Hindustan per lb	1 10 0
Pearlshah per lb	1 10 0
Textile per lb	1 9 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	10 0
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No 6302/8282:—	
Rachael per lb	1 9 6
Swan in fancy per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb	1 9 9
Pasulbhai per lb	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 10 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 24/60 inches:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb	..
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Jacob Rajkumar per lb. ..	1 8 0
Sellta:—	
Century per lb	1 7 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 3
Grey Drill, Century Mill:—	
No. 1125 per piece	12 0 0
No. 1224 per piece	14 0 0
Dhooties:—7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb	1 10 0
Dhooties:—10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 11 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Fantsy per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per lb.	7 1 0
Check 6½ lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	..
Kasturchand per piece	8 11 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 8 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Swan per piece	8 12 0
E. D. Rachael	9 2 0

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of the Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fort-night ended 15th November 1922:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. one Crore ..	
" Paid up	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	25,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, etc., ...	14,58,70,000
Sundries	81,51,000
Total	16,15,21,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Governments and other authorised securities	3,38,65,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4,18,29,000
Bills Discounted	92,59,000
Bank Premises	40.73,000
Sundries	46,46,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Govt. Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc., ...	6 78.49,000
Total	16,15,21,000

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Nov. 1922

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	29.957 inches.
Temperature of Air	74.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.4 "
Dew Point	58.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.511 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	85.9 "
Minimum temperature of Air ..	69.9 "
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	ENE,E,ENE,NNW.
Movement of wind from mid-night to midnight	141 miles.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week, Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still	Day of month	LOW WATER. Bombay, Mean Time,	Depth. on Still
	Nov.	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov.	h. m.	in. ft.
T	21	m 0 39	30 2	21	m 6 44	17 11
		0 32a	27 5		8 30	14 10
W	22	m 1 21	29 8	22	m 7 28	18 4
		1 15a	26 8		7 8a	15 10
T	23	m 2 4	28 10	23	8 18	18 10
		2 1a	25 9		7 48a	17 0
F	17	m 9 23	27 9	17	m 3 26	18 3
		19 21a	29 2		3 46a	14 10
S	25	m 3 46	26 11	25	m 10 12	19 10
		34 8a	24 1		9 9a	19 1
S	26	m 4 42	5	26	m 11 28	19 1
		45 5a			10 9a	20
M	27	m 5 17	25 5	27	m 0 26a	19
		6 18a	23 7		11 47a	21

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

Nov.	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
" 14 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 41m.	" 6h. 4m.
" 15 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 42m.	" 6h. 4m.
" 9 (Thursday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h. 6m.
" 10 (Friday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h. 5m.
" 11 (Saturday)	" 6h. 40m.	" 6h. 5m.
" 12 (Sunday)	" 6h. 40m.	" 6h. 4m
" 13 (Monday)	" 6h. 41m.	" 6h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, N v. 5th. oh. 6.5 m. a.m. Last Quarter, 12th, 8h. 22o.5m. p.m.; New Moon, 19th 05 36.4m. a.m. First; Quarter. 26th. 1h. 45.0 m. p.m

It is understood that a deputation from Mauritius will visit India in January and discuss with the Standing Emigration Committee in Delhi, the terms and conditions on which resumption of emigration to that Colony might be permitted.—(A. P.)

It is understood that Government of Behar and Orissa are considering the proposal to establish a residential University at Patna.—(A. P.)

GOKER COMPOUND.

A plateable preparation for masturbation (self-abuse) and its attendant evils which are the bane of humanity. This infernal and cruel vice leads to loss of memory, loss of verility, loss of health, and brings on extreme nervous prostration and finally insanity. This is a preparation of that famous herb Gokharoo. It curbs passion without in the least impairing the physiological functions of the generative organs.

This is also useful in Spermatorrhea or secret wasting through any cause. Dose one to two teaspoonfuls at bed time for those whose trouble is at night only. Those who suffer night and day should take it morning and evening in milk or water. It has a good healthy action on the bowels.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

HERBAL PHARMACY,
OPERA HOUSE, TRAM TERMINUS,
Girgaum, BOMBAY,
Laboratory—PAPDY, BASSEIN. C.M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 21.

S S Aquilesia, Creare, Trieste
S S Holmberg, Jurgensen, Karachi
S S Capri, Galilis, Genoa.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Capri for Genoa.
Steamer Oruro for Karachi
Steamer Garda for Calcutta.
S S Aquilesia:—The L T Company's steamer Aquilesia, 1612 tons, Captain P Creare, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Holmberg:—The S S N Company's steamer Holmberg, 1921 tons, Captain J Jargensen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.
S S Capri:—The M Italiana Company's steamer Capri, 7959 tons, Captain D Galilis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

Tuesday November 21, 1922.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date	Agent
1	Nykerk ..	2616	Colombo	20-11	E. D. Sassoon & Co
2	Kalser-i-Hind.	5989	London	2-12	P & O Co.
3	Malwa ..	5904	London	25-11	M M & Co
4	Karroo ..	3141	Karachi	26-11	K N & Co
5	C of Lucknow.	4519	Madras	24-11	Graham & Co.
6	Circassia ..	4327	Glasgow	2-12	Graham & Co.
7	Drachenfels	3678	Karachi	N F	Graham & Co.
10	Karagola ..	3847	Africa	29-11	M M & Co
11	Matiana ..	5328	Karachi	N F	M M &Co.
12	City of Exeter.	3965	Karachi	27-11	K N & C
13	Umouma ..	2791	Karachi	NF	Graham&Co
14	Nirvana ..	3748	London	26-11	M M & Co
15	Will Cazino	3854	Madras	22-11	J. F. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Wintsfield ..	2275	N F	N F	M M & Co.
3	Bandra ..	1877	P Gulf	3-11	M M & Co,
4	Varsova ..	1937	Burren	2-11	M M & Co
6	Indo Maru ..	3559	Japan	5-11	O S Kaisha,
8	Tregonell ..	312	Calcutta	NF	M M & Co
10&11	Tamba Maru	3553	Japan	28-11	NY Kaisha
18	Shustar ..	1918	Busreh	24-11	P G S N. Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A	Oruro ..	1249	NF	N F	D M Khandvani
B	Chanda ..	4030	Rangoon	23-11	M M & Co
D & E	Sirena ..	2153	N F	24-11	L Trestino.
G	Warora ..	1336	N F,	N F	M M & Co
N	Nagpore ..	3226	Japan	30-11	M M & Co.
N	Garada ..	3218	N F	N F	M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.
Naldera due 24th November.
Caledonia due 1st December.
Khiva due 9th December.
Macedonia due 15th December.
China due 22nd December.
Delta due 30th December.
Matinana due 15th November.
Mulbera due 26th November.
Mashobra (not fix.)
Nagunce.

FROM NEWPORT.
Clan Macnaughton (not fix.)

FROM CARDIFF.
Scottish Monarch (not fix.)

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Morrison due 4th December.
Olympia due 7th December.
Castalia (not fix.)
City of Adelaide (not fix.)
Clan Buchanan.
Scindia.
City of Baroda.
Clan Macgillivery.

FROM WELLS.
Mandalay.
Tsushima Maru due 9th December.
Honolulu Maru due 12th December.

FROM HULL.
Othello (not fix.)
Hindoo (not fix.)

FROM ANTWERP, ETC.
Brocktown due 23rd November.
Okenfels due 6th December.
Wartenfels due 20th December.
Boyne (not fix.)
Gazana (not fix.)

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk due 8th December.
Ridderkerk due 29th December.
Meerkerk due 20th January.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Lucknow due 18th November.

FROM KOBE.
Sumatra Maru due 27th November.
Moji Maru due 27th November.
Java Maru due 27th December.
Wakasa Maru due 14th December.
Kamakura Maru due 27th December.

FROM CHINA.
Soudan due 14th December.
Karmala due 22nd December.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda due 8th December.
Ormera due 30th December.

FROM AFRICAN PORTS.
Kurupar due 3rd December.
Karoa due 17th December.
Accra (not fix.)

EXPORTS.

Nov. 21.

S S Malwa for London—30 bales jab hemp M E Umrigar, 4 bales woolen carpets E Aghaoff; 34 bales woolen carpets A K Naghiaoff; 6 bales woolen carpets A Azizullahoff; 3 bales woolen carpets Cox's Shipping Agency; 51 bales per lamb skins Cox's Shipping Agency; 9 bales cly tanned cowhides H B Rangi & Co.

S S Calabria for Liverpool—25 bales Ind raw wool Meyer Nissim; 2025 cwt Ind linseed cakes Bhaskar Hari Ltd; 18 bales Ind raw wool L Abiocrambi & Co; 50 bales wool raw B Hurbham & Co.

S S Capri for Naples—1000 cwt poorab castor seed Strauss & Co Ltd; 600 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Capri for Genoa—640 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart Brors; 1400 cwt linseed bold Strauss & Co.

S S Karoo for Liverpool—205 bales af. raw cotton B Ambalal & Co.

S S Umzinto for Antwerp—2000 cwt crushed bones Craft Mody & Co; 110 bales Ind raw cotton Birla Bros & Ltd; 2000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

S S Nirvana for Antwerp—550 bales Ind raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Nirvana for Hull—500 cwt dill seed A Durst; 300 cwt fenugreek A Durst.

S S Nirvana for Ghent—55 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Drackenfels for Antwerp—55 bales Ind cotton Kalli Bros; 2900 cwt crushed bones Hollinghshurst & Co. Ltd.

S S Drackenfels for Hamburg—448 bales Ind cotton Kalli Bros; 3090 bales tin clupping scrap Alion Nisarally.

S S Druckenfels for New York—499 cwt Ind. cassein C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Glenden for Genoa—550 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton omra E Spinner & Co; 999 cwt Ind castor seed C Jivanlal & Co; 1000 cwt groundnuts Strauss & Co Ltd.

S S Glenden for Hull—8000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Umrama for Hanro—330 bales Ind cotton f p F F Campbell & Co; 100 bales Ind cotton Bhaidas Cursondas & Co.

S S Aquilesia for Trieste—110 bales Ind cotton Patel Bros.

S S Sirena for Trieste—110 bales cotton raw Walter Pavri & Co; 110 bales Ind cotton raw K H Kayani & Co.

S S Natiana for Hamburg—110 bales Ind cotton Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London—2461 bales khismis F F Campbell & Co; 4000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 562 cwt khismis L Abiresombre & Co.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe—2500 bales Ind cotton Messrs G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Indo Maru for Yokkaichi—300 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tambu Maru for Kobe—2000 bales Ind cotton Messrs G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales Ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Tambu Maru for Hongkong—2 cases ivory V Kalidas & Co.

S S Nagpore for Kobe—1000 bales Ind cotton Messrs G K Kaisha Ltd.

SOVEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENT.

Will give miraculous cure in 24 hrs. for Chronic Ringworm, Dhoby's Itches and other skin diseases. Guaranteed. If not, money back. Price per bottle As. 12. Postage extra.

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Factory—G. T. MADRAS,
and also can be had at:—
V. P. BHAT & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
S. RAMU & CO.,
121, Suparibag Road, Parel, BOMBAY.

IMPORTS.

S S Bandra from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co—308 bags almonds; 32 pdk almonds; 280 packages lead; 1139 bags wheat; 502 bundles wet dates; 3169 bask wet dates; 650 bags dry dates.
From Mahommerah—458 bask wet dates.
From Bushire—40 box almond kernal; 34 bags raisins.
From Dubai—12 cases p krans; 12 tin pearls.
From B Abbas—84 bags pistoes; 85 bags raisins.
From Jash—652 bags natoes.
From Charban—765 bundles saffee mats.
From Muscat—180 grab pomagranats; 1179 bags dry dates; 448 box dates.

S S Indo Maru from Nagoya, Agents Osaka Shoshan Kaisha—174 cases porcelain; 137 cases enamelware; 466 bales cotton yarn; 379 bales cotton grey shirting; 30 bales cotton grey yarn; 896 bales cotton shirting; 100 cases sulphur matches.
From Kobe—185 bales cotton sheeting.
From Hongkong—250 bales cassin; 150 bales earthenware; 50 bags sugarcandy.
From Singapore—2370 betelnuts; 2416 bdles rattans; 1489 bags sago flour; 74 bags nutmegs.
From Penang—254 bags betulnuts.
From Colombo—50 bags arecanuts.

SIR W. VINCENT ENTERTAINED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy entertained Sir William Vincent, the retiring Home Member, at a farewell banquet at the Viceregal Lodge which was largely attended by officials and non-officials including Lord Inchcape

THE FEEDER THAT IS BEST FOR BABY
GUARDED
Mrs. M. says: "We have found that the Glaxo Feeder, with its teat and valve, is the best to use."

Baby loves the Glaxo Feeder

Next in importance to Baby's food is Baby's feeder, and the Glaxo Feeder is designed to lighten work and to help Baby get the utmost benefit from his food.

The Glaxo Feeder can be held in the hand for 20 minutes without fatigue, and its graduated measure, ensuring that Baby has the correct amount of food, does much to prevent the disorders that arise from over-feeding. The valve automatically adjusts the intake of air to the strength of Baby's sucking. Baby *loves* it!

British-made throughout—bottle, teat and valve—the Glaxo Feeder is best in design, materials, and workmanship.

THE PRACTITIONER says: "We have carefully examined the Glaxo Feeder, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best that has come to our notice."

Glaxo Feeder

"The Perfect Feeder for the Perfect Food"

Obtainable from all Chemists and Dealers

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics" The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London & New Zealand.

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Harmless, Washable and lasting, contains no Lead, Silver, Mercury, Sulphur and etc. and will not burn the Hair or produce unnatural tint. Only one trial will convince you. Price per bottle Rs. 3-0-0

Sovereign & Co.,

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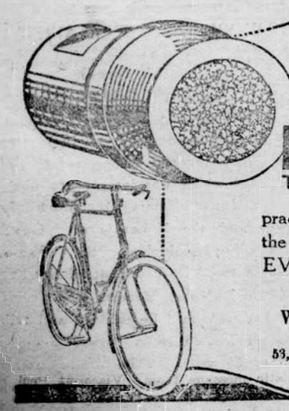
Lalbag, Parel, Bombay.

Head Office:—Mount Road, Madras Factory:—G.T. Madras.



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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS.

53, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

(Continued from page 7.)

was added, to the effect that the Sultan will recognise the National Assembly as the sole legislative authority in Turkey. It is believed the Sultan will remain head of the temporal state. I have been assured by some eminent Muslims here that they regard the tension as relieved. I understand that the Islamic Information Bureau has communicated a reassuring message to the Muslims of Bombay. This is all to the good. Personally, I am not surprised at the anxiety that has been experienced, in view of the gravity of the issues. There are others, however, who reprehend what they call "the panicky temperament"; and it is to be hoped that this experience will harden us against future alarms.

I had a conversation with one of the most pronounced of the pro-Turks in this country. He alluded to the "credulous acceptance" of newspaper reports of Rafet Pasha's celebrated speech. He said: "Deprive the Khalifa of temporal power? Rubbish. I am a convinced pro-Turk but am also a Khilafatist to the backbone. I am confident that no Turk would try to destroy his own cause by destroying its chief asset, the connection of the Khilafat with Turkey." I am bound to say that this view, even if it offends by its opportunism, is shared by at least one prominent Turk. This was a man of high official position, who said to me: "What is Turkey without the Islamic cause? A fifth-rate 'small nation.' What are we with it? Champions of half a world. It would be suicide for us to neglect Khilafat."

Naturally there is more in it than the material or political interest; but even an assurance based on political expediency may carry conviction to many Muslims who are quite reasonably alarmed at the "threat against the Khalifa."

Baltic-Black Sea Connection.

The Helsingfors correspondent of the "Morning Post" reports that negotiations have been reopened by Russia with foreign financiers for the construction of a ship canal from the Baltic to the Black Sea. This cannot fail to be of value to Turkey, and of still greater value in case any false interpretation of the "freedom of the Straits" is established by the Powers.

A Decayed Industry.

Attempts to prejudice the approaching Peace Conference have been made, but none more flagrant than the allegations of Turkish defilement of British graves in Turkey. Fortunately, the day is past when correspondents were permitted to stir up war. The statesmen have now taken that prerogative into their own hands. I have a suspicion that the private manufacture and distribution of war news is a decayed industry. Governments, and armies in the field, now use correspondents only as a sort of clerks to circulate such news as the Governments and commanders desire to have circulated. Aspirants to the honours of the war correspondents' job in the next war should face the fact, and devote themselves to other avenues of fame and money.

A report from Adrianople by Mr. Greenwall of the "Daily Express" makes humorous reading for Indians and others, who have examined the feet of certain gods and found them clay. "The British", he says, "are accepted as supermen. The solitary British officer in control at Dedeagatch belongs to the Army Educational Corps and wonders what he is doing in that galley; but every day he saves the situation there. . . . He and two orderlies are the only three shaven men in the place. The two orderlies are treated as tin gods when they enter a café. Greek majors and colonels rise like one man" (I have heard it takes several Greek officers to make one man) "and give them chairs, presumably under the impression that they are officers of high rank." A British orderly certainly looks the part. What a pity the schoolmaster and his orderlies have forgotten those celebrated classical tags: (1) "I fear the Greeks, even when they bring chairs"; (2) "whom the gods wish to destroy, they first drive mad."

Where it is not Sauce to the Goose.

When we survey the English Press from the point of view of Indian nationalism or of the Khilafat movement, we are compelled to class by far the greater portion as "reactionary." This "reactionary press" regards non-cooperation, equally with every demonstration in India classed as violent, in the light of an attempt to dislocate the machinery of constitutional Government. The Soviet Government of Russia comes under the same lash, as subversive of parliamentary institutions.

Nevertheless, this machine of British public opinion is complimenting and approving to-day the Fascistist *coup d'etat* in Italy. In plain words, it is applauding the subversion of Parliamentary Government by armed force. The grounds on which this approval is accorded are worth considering carefully. They could be, I fancy, adopted literally by "Bolshevists." They also afford a suggestive argument for "Indian extremists." Signor Mussolini, the "Times" declares, states that what really matters is "'To say clearly and strongly that to-day in Italy there is a State—and we will make it respected—*with the law if possible.*' . . . The old outworn system of party Government as it has been practised in Italy since the war, was incompatible with those ideals. The resolution had been styled 'anti-parliamentary' by a distinguished French writer and in fact it was a revolt against the sort of government supported by successive Governments of recent years. . . . An Italian organ by no means favourable to Fascismo roundly affirms: 'Our internal political life is oppressed, wearied, unnerved by a want of tone in Government, which had been aggravated by the sins of origin and of development of the 26th. Legislature.'"

What arms are here provided for the iconoclasts of Bolshevism! The humour of this endorsement of revolutionary dictature is enhanced by its position, side by side with an article on "The Importance of Voting."

The application lists for the Indian 4½ p. c. Loan in London were closed on Tuesday, and, although no statement was issued, it is understood that the underwriters will have to take up a substantial proportion of the £20,000,000 offered. This is attributed to the magnitude of the flotation.

The monthly crop of magazines here, though mostly written too early for the fall of the Lloyd-George Government to be reflected in them, contain a few notable remarks on our Eastern policy and on the need for a peace policy. Major-Genl. Sir P. Hehir in the *Nineteenth Century* calls the "treaty" of Sevres a war treaty and not a peace treaty. He explains its bad effects on the feelings of Islam. Major-Genl. Sir J Davidson questions the disastrous adventures of England in the East, and he advocates peace with Turkey and the fulfilment of our pledges. Mr. M Clair Price in the "Fortnightly" regards the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Angora as the future Government of Turkey. Mr. H. Charles Woods thinks that England should have made its present offers to Turkey three years ago. Lord Crewe relates in the *Contemporary* our actions in and towards Turkey from the period of the Armistice onward. He dwells on the inhumanity and folly of leaving the execution of our anti-Turkish policy to the Greeks. In passing I would refer to Lord Merton's statement that England should not threaten to revise or abrogate the Indian constitution so recently granted.

Kemalist Alliance with Moscow.

A writer signing himself "J. G. B." gives a description of Mustafa Kemal Pasha as by no means a lover of Russia, and as fearing Communism. He follows the usual course of apologising for Kemal Pasha, as having been practically forced against his will to be "friendly" to Moscow. A little chilly, this friendliness, if it sanctioned such an apology,—which of course it did not. However, there is an adage that there is no smoke without fire, so I suppose there is no epidemic of explanations and excuses without some cause.

This reminds me of my self-imposed task, to bring in "the personal touch." My weekly victim (I am not quite certain that the roles were not reversed on this occasion) started the inevitable subject of Kemal Pasha and those Moscow Bolsheviks. "If you do not know this," said he, "you know nothing of the subject." "This" was as follows. "Now, you must know that in Angora there are two parties and sharply divided parties too, among the Nationalists. That's only natural; for the Nationalists have managed to eliminate everything but Nationalism, so that Nationalism is necessarily itself pretty heterogeneous. These two parties are the Moderates and the Extremists. The extremists are always manoeuvring for close union with Moscow. Mustafa Kemal, however, is a moderate, and his war record makes his word carry weight. He has to keep on fighting for the the upper hand, all the same. Look at the Foreign Commissary, a moderate gets sacked and an extremist appointed. Mustafa Kemal stepped back in time, and got him sacked and a moderate appointed, just in time for the Peace Conference." And so on, for nearly an hour. As this expert has to my knowledge never been nearer to Angora than Monte Carlo, I have been wondering where he has acquired his circumstantial information.

Pro-Turk as Under-Secretary for War.

Among the appointments by the new Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, Viscount Peel has the Secretaryship for India, Lord Derby for War, and Marquis Curzon retains his hold on the Foreign Office. Among the Under-Secretaryships just announced, Earl Winterton is to retain the under-secretaryship for India, and Mr. R. McNeill takes the Foreign Office post held by Mr. C. Harmsworth in the last administration. That good friend of Turkey, the Hon. Walter Guinness has been appointed Under Secretary for War. This is an appointment of good omen, when peace is being negotiated with Turkey. Marquis Curzon is to make a statement on foreign policy on Wednesday Nov. 8.

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BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The winter session of the Bengal Legislative Council commenced to-day under the presidency of the new President Mr. H. E. A. Cotton. His Excellency the Governor in opening the session referred to the death of the late President Nawab Sir Shamsul Huda and to the excellent services rendered by the Deputy President Mr. Surendra Nath Roy who acted a President for one year as a great sacrifice without accepting any remuneration. His Excellency next referred to the appointment of Hon. Mr. Cotton as the President and said it was his ambition that Bengal Council should come to be recognised as the best working model of representative legislatures in India and he felt that he was fortunate in having secured in Mr. Cotton a man who not only had experience in House of Commons and a London County Council but who had previous experience of Bengal. After His Excellency left all sections of members welcomed Mr. Cotton who made a suitable reply. Then the Council proceeded with the business on Agenda.

There was a somewhat lengthy discussion when Maharaja of Burdwan asked for Rs. 30,000 for gratuitous relief in the North Bengal flooded area. The President ruled several speakers out of order as there would be a general discussion regarding floods to-morrow. The motion was carried.

Hon. Mr. Stephenson next moved for leave to introduce the Bill for the control of certain Goondas residing in or frequenting the town and suburbs of Calcutta and for their removal from Bengal. After giving the genesis of the Bill he said Government came to the conclusion that the only remedy suggested was to deport foreign Goondas. Government had not put in the Bill any safeguard which had been left to the Select Committee. The Bill was introduced and the council adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIAN MINES BILL.

MINIMING FEDERATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

In a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Industries Department, on Indian Mines Bill now before the Joint Select Committee, the Secretary, Indian Mining Federation, refers especially to the provisions which would prohibit employment of children underground and which would give the local Governments powers to prohibit or restrict employment of women. Both the proposals are regarded as of a serious character, the conditions of mining industry being such that it is impossible to adopt them without completely dislocating it. The Committee of the Federation say that under the system of labour in vogue in coalmines, work, of man and woman is complementary; the man cuts the coal and the woman loads it and any miner who has no wife secures a female helpmate to load for him while the children invariably go down with their mothers not necessarily to help but to be looked after. The Committee of the Federation have given the fullest consideration to the view that children should be prohibited from going underground in the interests of health of the community but consider the risk involved so grave that they cannot support its sudden introduction even on so high a ground. With regard to the question of giving the Local Government's power to prohibit employment of women under ground the Committee urge that a wholesale withdrawal of female labour will never be possible, at least in the case of coalmines of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and suggest it is idle to give powers to the Local Governments to adopt a prohibitive measure which they can never hope to apply.

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INDIAN SHIPPING AND GOVT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was much amused to read Mr. C. I. Parekh's letter in your issue of the 14th inst., wherein he very cleverly avoids the main issue.

The question is not what humble students of affairs, like myself, have done to advance the cause of Indian shipping but the real question is what the Scindia S. N. Company has done and can do to build up an Indian Merchant Marine.

In spite of serious mistakes in the past and in face of powerful opposition from vested interests, the present achievements of the Company augur well for the future of Indian shipping.

Mr. Parekh observes that people bought shares in the Scindia Company out of patriotism! He further holds that Indian shipping can never make its way against foreign competition! For the good of the Company and Indian shipping he urges that the capital be reduced and a part of the cash returned to the shareholders! Surely in such a counsel of perfection(?) it is difficult to distinguish the patriotic instinct from the speculative.

Mr. Parekh is highly dissatisfied with the policy and management of the Scindia Company. Is he satisfied with his own as Chairman of the Indian and Peninsular Company? If not, will he kindly tell us what steps he proposes taking to put his house in order? If he has no time I feel sure that some one of his kind friends will do so in the interests of Indian Shipping.—Yours, etc.,

MAVJI GOVINDJI SHETH.
Bombay, Nov. 20.

INDIAN COASTAL TRAFFIC.

PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

We understand that a Bill for the reservation of Indian coastal traffic to Indian vessels in a progressively increasing proportion is in Contemplation and leave to introduce it will be sought at the Delhi Session of the Legislative Assembly in January next. The ultimate aim of the Bill is to secure within a fixed period of time the entire coastal traffic of India for Shipping Companies of Indian origin. Another measure also likely to figure on the agenda of the same session has for its object the prohibition of the deferred rebate and other practices by means of which indigenous enterprise has so far been thwarted.

THE SEVA SADAN.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The necessity to impart education among Indian women of all castes and creeds having become pressing the Seva Sadan Bombay, conceived the idea of starting Normal Classes to train women as teachers and also to arrange suitable classes for those who could spare an hour or two off their household duties. The work of the Sadan in this direction has become so popular that admission to and residence in the Sadan had to be reluctantly restricted owing to the present scanty accommodation. To meet the pressing demand it is resolved to construct a new building for Training classes for Marathi Ladies, Home Classes for Deccani women and for other educational classes. The new building is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,11,000, of which Rs. 50,000 have already been collected and for the balance, the Society earnestly trusts that the generous public would come forward and contribute their mite to achieve the purpose in view.

All contributions, donations etc., will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi Bombay.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

An adjourned Meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday, the 25th instant at 4 p.m. The following will be among the items to be taken up for consideration:—

A proposal regarding the admission to the second year class of the Grant Medical College of students who passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination of April 1922 and were refused admission last June.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas has given due notice of his intention to move—

"That Government be requested to direct the Dean, Grant Medical College, to admit to the second year class in November next all the students who passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination of April 1922 and were refused admission last June."

Amendment of the existing regulations regarding University terms.

Principal A. L. Covernton has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

That the following be added at the end of regulation 150 (page 57 of the current University Calendar):—

"A Principal, however, shall have power to open and close either or both terms not more than ten days earlier than the dates fixed above."

That the following be inserted in regulation 153 on the same page as the first paragraph:—

"When a student, on account of bona fide illness, has attended less than 65 days but not less than 55 days in any one term of an academic year he may, at the discretion of the Principal of his College, be allowed to count both terms, provided that his total attendances throughout the same year amount to the total required for both terms under regulation 152."

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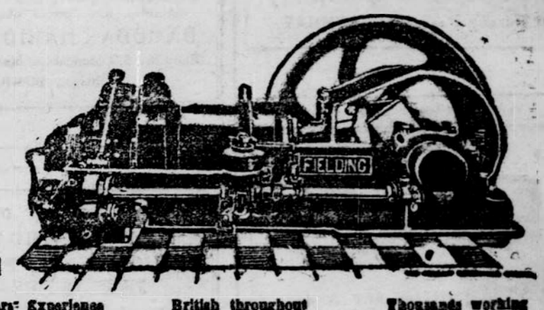

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